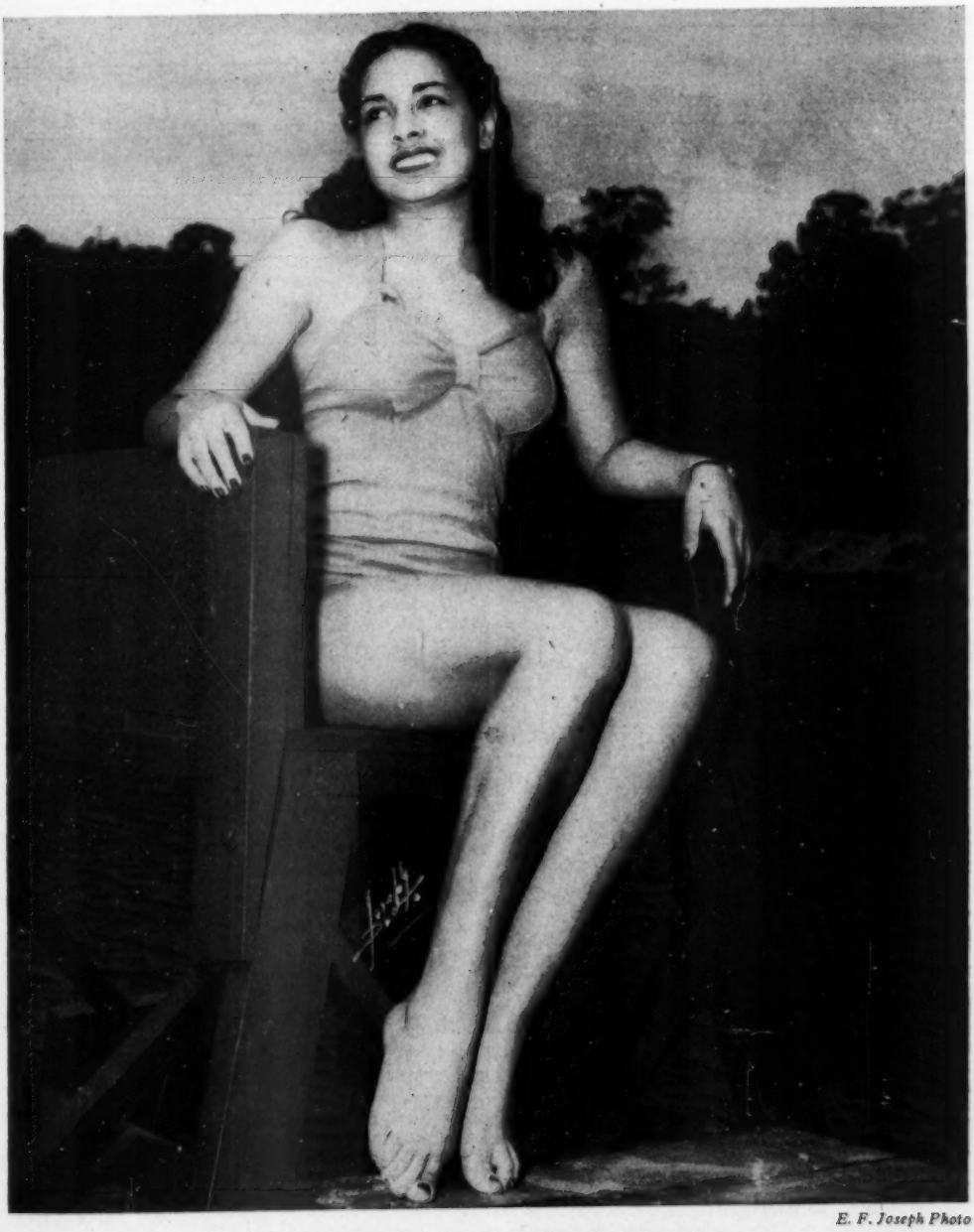
The CRISIS

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE
APR 24 1950
LIBRARY

JULY, 1948

15¢



E. F. Joseph Photo

ALUMNA OF THE IFS, SAN FRANCISCO

Do You Like Books? WE KNOW YOU DO

AND WE ARE READY TO SATISFY YOUR NEEDS

The Crisis Book Shop is ready to promptly fill your order for any book by or about Negroes in print. We can also supply current titles from all publishers. Write us your book needs. Orders filled promptly. Consult our list. If you don't see what you want, write.

(Please allow 15c for postage. Prices are net)

RACE RELATIONS, POLITICS

THE NEGRO IN AMERICA — 3.75
(Condensation of AN AMERICAN DILEMMA)
by Arnold Rose

NEGRO BUSINESS AND BUSINESS EDUCATION — 3.50
by Joseph A. Pierce

LOST BOUNDARIES — 1.75
by W. L. White

CASTE, CLASS AND RACE — 7.50
by Oliver C. Cox

BLACK METROPOLIS — 5.00
by St. Clair Drake and Horace Cayton

THE NEGRO GHETTO — 3.75
by Robert C. Weaver

BALANCE OF POWER: THE NEGRO VOTE — 3.00
by Henry Lee Moon

COLONIAL PROBLEMS

NEGROES OF AFRICA — 3.15
by Maurice Delafosse

LIBERIA — 3.75
by Charles Morrow Wilson

THE WORLD AND AFRICA — 3.00
by W. E. B. DuBois

BIOGRAPHY

THE WALLS CAME TUMBLING DOWN — 3.00
by Mary White Ovington

WORLD'S GREAT MEN OF COLOR, VOL. I — 3.75

WORLD'S GREAT MEN OF COLOR, VOL. II — 4.25

(The Two Volumes—$7.75)
by J. A. Rogers

JACKIE ROBINSON: MY OWN STORY — 1.00
As told to Wendell Smith — Cloth 2.00

BLACK BOY — 2.50
by Richard Wright

DARK COMPANION (Matthew Henson) — 3.50
by Bradley Robinson

WITNESSES FOR FREEDOM — 3.50
(Negro Americans in autobiography)
by Rebecca Chalmers Barton

ZULU WOMAN — 3.00
by Rebecca H. Reyher

FREDERICK DOUGLASS — 4.00
by Benjamin Quarles

HISTORY

BLACK FOLK: Then and Now — 3.75
by W. E. B. DuBois

NEGRO IN OUR HISTORY — 4.90
by Carter G. Woodson

SEX AND RACE, Vol. I — 3.25

SEX AND RACE, Vol. II — 3.75

SEX AND RACE, Vol. III — 3.75

(The Three Volumes—$10.30)

FROM SUPERMAN TO MAN — 1.50

100 AMAZING FACTS ABOUT THE NEGRO — .50
by J. A. Rogers — Cloth 1.00

NEGRO SLAVE REVOLTS IN THE U. S. — .25

NEGRO IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION — .20

NEGRO IN THE ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENT — .20

ESSAYS IN HISTORY OF THE NEGRO — 2.00
by Herbert Aptheker

FROM SLAVERY TO FREEDOM (HISTORY AMERICAN NEGROES) — 5.00
by John Hope Franklin

POETRY

COMPLETE POEMS OF DUNBAR — 3.00

FIELDS OF WONDER — 2.50
by Langston Hughes

ON THESE I STAND — 2.50
by Countee Cullen

ANTHOLOGIES, ESSAYS

THE BOOK OF AMERICAN NEGRO SPIRITUALS — 4.50
by J. Weldon and Rosamond Johnson

THE NEGRO CARAVAN — 3.00
edited by Brown, Davis and Lee

ISLES OF RHYTHM (Caribbean dancing in pictures) — 5.00
by Earl Leaf

AN ANTHOLOGY OF AMERICAN NEGRO LITERATURE — 1.25
edited by Sylvestre C. Watkins

NEGRO VOICES IN AMERICAN FICTION — 3.50
by Hugh M. Gloster

THE BOOK OF AMERICAN NEGRO POETRY — 2.50
edited by James Weldon Johnson

JUVENILE

NEGRO FOLK TALES FOR CHILDREN IN PRIMARY GRADES 1.40

ALL ABOUT US (Illustrated) — 2.00
by Eva Knox Evans

THE CHILD'S STORY OF THE NEGRO — 2.65
by Jane D. Shackelford

CALL ME CHARLEY — 2.00
by Jesse Jackson

STORY OF THE NEGRO — 3.00
by Arna Bontemps

FICTION BY OR ABOUT NEGROES

LONELY CRUSADE — 3.00
by Chester Himes

SOUTH WIND BLOWS — 2.50
by Clark Porteous

SO THIS IS THE VEIL — 2.50
by Delmar E. Bordeaux

THE GOLDEN HAWK — 3.00
by Frank Yerby

THE LIVING IS EASY — 2.75
by Dorothy West

THE INVISIBLE ISLAND — 3.00
by Irwin Stark

KNOCK ON ANY DOOR — 3.00
by Willard Motley

UNCLE TOM'S CHILDREN — .50
by Richard Wright

REFERENCE BOOKS

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE NEGRO (Revised edition) — 3.25
edited by W. E. B. Du Bois and Guy Johnson

THE NEGRO HANDBOOK, 1946-1947 — 5.00
edited by Florence Murray

TRAVELGUIDE 1947 — .50

NEGRO YEAR BOOK (1941-1946) — 4.50
edited by Jessie Parkhurst Guzman

20 WEST 40th STREET **THE CRISIS BOOK SHOP** **NEW YORK 18, N. Y.**

THE CRISIS

Founded 1910
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

A Record of the Darker Races

Editor: ROY WILKINS *Managing Editor:* JAMES W. IVY
Editorial Advisory Board: Lewis S. Gannett, Arthur B. Spingarn, Sterling A. Brown, Walter White, Carl Murphy, John Hammond.

Vol. 55, No. 7 Whole Number 451

IN THIS ISSUE

July, 1948

	Page
COVER Joan Adams	
COLLEGE AND SCHOOL NEWS	196-200
EDITORIALS	201
PLIGHT OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS By Theodore H. Haas	202
LEADING MAN AT SEVENTEEN By William C. Lane	204
TO END ALL STORIES A short story by Chester Himes	205
FACTS BEHIND THE GOLD COAST RIOTS By George Padmore	207
WE EXPORT—RACE PREJUDICE TO CHINA By Layle Silbert	208
NOEL COWARD AND ELIHU DUNN By Cedric Dover	210
ALONG THE NAACP BATTLEFRONT News from the Branches and Youth Councils	211-216
BOOK REVIEWS	216-218
LEGAL DIRECTORY	221

THE CRISIS *was founded in* 1910 *and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It is published monthly at* 20 *West* 40*th Street, New York* 18, *N. Y., by the Crisis Publishing Co., Inc., Dr. Louis T. Wright, president; Walter White, secretary; and Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, treasurer. The subscription price is* $1.50 *a year or* 15 *cents a copy. Foreign subscriptions* $1.75. *The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscription may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and three weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while* THE CRISIS *uses every care, it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November* 2, 1910, *at the post office at New York, N. Y. under the act of March* 3, 1879.

The contents of THE CRISIS *are copyrighted. Copyright* 1948 *by The Crisis Publishing Company, Inc. All rights reserved.*

EDITORIAL ROUNDUP

COVER—Beauteous Joan Adams, an avid student of history, is a recent graduate of the International Finishing School in San Francisco. She plans to enter San Francisco State College next semester to continue her studies in her favorite subject.

•

THEODORE H. HAAS is chief counsel of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. It might be remarked here that the present Indian population of the United States according to the 1940 census is 329,478, divided into 96 tribes and 41 linguistic stocks. Only about 45 percent of them are estimated to be full-blood Indians.

•

WILLIAM C. (BILL) LANE though born in Rosedale, Miss., prefers to say he is from New Orleans—for a number of reasons which he refuses to divulge. He was trained in journalism at the University of Iowa and has written stories and articles for a number of national magazines including *Cornet, The Woman,* and *Pageant.* He lives in Detroit, Mich.

•

CHESTER HIMES is already well known to our readers. He has authored two novels and his third, *Immortal Mammy,* is scheduled for fall publication.

•

GEORGE PADMORE, whose articles have already given testimony to his broad knowledge of foreign affairs, is an old contributor. He lives in London dividing his time between writing and editing the *Colonial Parliamentary Bulletin,* a monthly record of the colonies in Westminster.

•

LAYLE SILBERT recently spent eight months in Shanghai. She was formerly an editorial assistant at the American Council on Race Relations but now lives in Chicago, Ill.

•

CEDRIC DOVER, formerly of London, now teaches at Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn. He is best known in this country as author of the provocatively brilliant *Half-Caste.* His autobiography, *One Khaki,* is now in the hands of his publisher.

•

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN (who reviews *Negro Voices in American Fiction,* page 216) is president of the NAACP. For thirty-five years Mr. Spingarn made a systematic collection of Negro books. This library of more than 5,000 items and related curios was recently sold to Howard university.

1867 1948

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Located in The Nation's Capital

A COMPLETE EDUCATION ON ONE CAMPUS, GRADUATE AND PROFESSIONAL

College of Liberal Arts — College of Dentistry
Graduate School — School of Religion
School of Music — College of Medicine
School of Law — Summer School
College of Pharmacy — School of Social Work
School of Engineering and Architecture

FULLY ACCREDITED
ATHLETICS—R.O.T.C.—STUDENT GOVERNMENT—DEBATING

365 Teachers • 4,680 Students
12,699 Alumni • 26 Buildings

For Announcements and Permit to Register Write

THE REGISTRAR
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

THOROUGH SECRETARIAL TRAINING
FOR BETTER POSITIONS—AT

Pioneer Business College

A-A Commercial Rating
Day and Evening Sessions
Individual Instruction

APPROVED FOR TRAINING VETERANS

116 Weeks Course—Business Administration & Accounting
108 Weeks Course—Higher Accounting & Business Administration
108 Weeks Course—Legal Executive Secretarial
96 Weeks Course—Medical Secretarial
96 Weeks Course—Jr. Accounting & Executive for Men
84 Weeks Course—Executive Secretarial
72 Weeks Course—Senior Secretarial (Adult re-Education)
72 Weeks Course—Sales Promotion & Advertising
60 Weeks Course—General Business & Machines
54 Weeks Course—Preparatory Business Course
48 Weeks Course—Junior Secretarial
45 Weeks Course—Stenographic
42 Weeks Course—Pre-College Commercial
40 Weeks Course—Intensive Secretarial
36 Weeks Course—Typewriting—Personnel
2 & 3 Yr. Course—Music-Instruments-Voice Culture & Romance Languages
116 Weeks Course—Custom Tailoring
Specific Courses in—Business Law—Economics Psychology & Bookkeeping.

FREE PLACEMENT-EMPLOYMENT Service for Graduates and Alert Students. A 100% placement of last term graduates. Supervised Dormitory Accommodations (limited) available—register early in advance. Beginners and Advanced Students Accepted.

Make reservations NOW for Terms beginning: April 15, June 28 and Sept. 8-13.

Write The Registrar—Catalog "B-A"
627-629 South Broad Street
Philadelphia 47, Pennsylvania
Telephone PEnnypacker 5-2935
E. RHUDOLPHUS CLEMONS, President

COLLEGE and SCHOOL NEWS

Mrs. Lillian Kennedy Beam, of Columbus, and Clarence C. Ferguson, of Baltimore, were two of the forty-five students elected to Phi Beta Kappa at OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

The degree of Doctor of Civil Laws was awarded Dr. Channing Heggie Tobias by the NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH at its commencement exercises on June 1. This is the first time in the history of the school that it has given honorary degrees. In conferring the degree, Louis S. Weiss, chairman of the board, cited Dr. Tobias for his "illustrious service to his country in war and peace." An honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon Marshall Field, who delivered the commencement address.

The AMERICAN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY commencement speakers were Dr. L. A. Pinkston, president of the Missionary Baptist State Convention of Georgia and Dr. James L. Sullivan, pastor of the Lockland Baptist church, Nashville, Tennessee. Thirty-five graduates received degrees.

The seminary announces receipt of gifts of $1,000 and $2,500 to be used for scholarships and books, respectively.

Commencement exercises at ATLANTA UNIVERSITY were held on June 7, with Lester B. Granger as principal speaker. The baccalaureate sermon for the combined graduating classes of the university system was delivered on June 6 by Bishop W. Y. Bell, of the Fifth Episcopal District of the CME church.

The annual summer session opened on June 15 for a nine-week term. The combined summer session, sponsored since 1933 by Morehouse, Spelman, Clark, Morris Brown, and Gammon under the leadership of the university, offers more than 200 courses.

Special features of the summer session are workshops in dramatic and theatre arts, home economics, arts and crafts, adult education, the supervision of rural schools, the language arts, the institute for teachers of French, and the reading clinic.

Alexander S. Huth, superintendent of buildings and grounds at Atlanta since 1906, died at his home on the campus on May 21 after an illness of less than a week. He was 79 years of age.

Forrester B. Washington, director of the ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, was honored for his twenty years of service with the school by alumni and friends during the annual alumni dinner held in May at the Chelsea hotel, Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Appointments of recent graduates of the school are as follows: Mrs. Thelma Wamble, medical case worker with the Jewish Memorial Hospital, New York City; Juanita Samuels, director of women's and girls' work with the Crispus Attucks Center, Greenwich, Connecticut; Robert E. Barbour, director of the Atlantic City, N. J., student aid council; Mrs. Ersa Hines Clinton, director of teen-age program west-side branch New York City YWCA; Mrs. Ida Horton Simpson, senior case worker with the family and children's service bureau, Charlotte, N. C.; and Edrose B. Smith, case worker with the Cook county bureau of public welfare, Chicago, Illinois.

BENEDICT COLLEGE held its seventy-eighth annual commencement on May 25. Dr. Nick Aaron Ford, of the department of English, Morgan college, was the speaker. Degrees were conferred upon 128 graduates from the college of liberal arts and the school of theology, with meritorious alumni awards going to Dr. Harvey Middleton, prominent physician of Indianapolis, Indiana, and the Rev. W. Drew Varney, returned missionary from India.

Dr. J. H. Jackson, pastor of the Olivet Baptist church, Chicago, was guest minister at the college during religious emphasis week.

The seventy-fourth FISK UNIVERSITY commencement was held on May 31. Dr. Reuben G. Gustavson, chancellor of the University of Nebraska, was speaker. There were 154 candidates for bachelors and 13 for masters degrees, making this the largest graduating class in the history of the university.

Four Fisk graduates and a former student were among the forty-seven persons receiving Rosenwald fellowships for 1948, to wit: Katherine E. Clarke, William J. Cousins, Mrs. Vada Easter Minor, and Lenora G. Lafayette.

The Institute of Race Relations opened on June 28 for a three-week

SANFORD P. BRADBY, JR., *of Aiken, S. C., winner of the Pepsi-Cola scholarship entitling him to full college tuition and a monthly allowance for four years.*

session to close on July 16. In these sessions national leaders from all fields touching human relations have come together for a yearly summing-up of problems, methods, and programs.

University librarian Arna Bontemps announces addition to the Fisk library of a rare assortment of songs, pictures, articles, and other materials relating to the musical career of the pioneer Negro ragtime composer, Scott Joplin. This collection was the gift of S. Brunson Campbell, of Venice, California, a former pupil of the musician.

Raphael O'Hara Lanier has been named president of TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY. Mr. Lanier assumed his duties on June 1. First summer session opened on June 7 and will close July 17; the second term will be from July 19 to August 28.

Commencement exercises of the university were held on May 28, with Belford V. Lawson as speaker.

On May 28 a public testimonial to Dr. Dwight O. W. Holmes, retiring president of MORGAN STATE COLLEGE, was held at the Enon Baptist church, Baltimore, Maryland.

Commencement exercises were held at the COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS (Wilberforce) on June 3, with Dr. Robert C. Weaver as speaker. Summer session of the college opened on June 7. Dorothy C. Zeiger, associate professor of intercultural education, has been granted a scholarship to the United Nations Institute at Mt. Holyoke college for the period

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
Atlanta, Georgia

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
offers courses leading to the Master's degree in the fields of biology, chemistry, economics, English, French, history, Latin, mathematics and sociology.

THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
a graduate school offering a two-year curriculum for prospective social workers, leading to the degree of Master of Social Work or to the professional certificate.

THE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SERVICE
requiring college graduation for admission and offering a one-year curriculum leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Library Service.

THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
a graduate school offering curricula leading to the M. A. and M. Ed. degrees, designed to meet the needs of men and women who have chosen education as a professional career.

THE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
a graduate school offering thorough theoretical and practical training in the fields of business affairs, leading to the degree of Master of Business Administration.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL
in which the Atlanta institutions for higher education of Negroes combine under the direction of Atlanta University to offer courses on both the graduate and undergraduate levels.

Strong Faculty — Limited Scholarship Aid
For Information Address the Registrar

The Agricultural and Technical College
Greensboro, North Carolina
Standard "A" Grade College

•

Well qualified to train young men and women for careers in agriculture, teaching, home economics, architecture, electrical engineering, industrial arts, commercial industries, fine arts and business administration.

The institution is known for stressing practical education for service and for its keen recognition of the problems and needs of ex-servicemen. Veterans Administration Guidance Center located on the college campus.

•

For Information, write
Dr. F. D. BLUFORD, President

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS
Wilberforce, Ohio
Established in 1887 *Co-Educational*

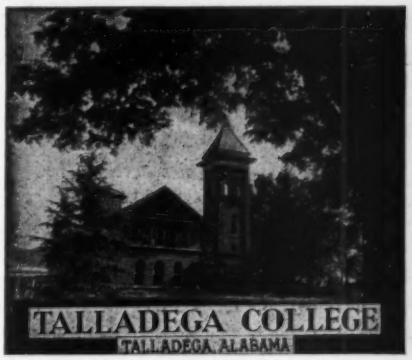
•

(Not connected with Wilberforce University)
Accredited by the
American Association of Teachers Colleges
Ohio College Association
Inter-University Council of Ohio

Division of Agriculture
Division of Arts and Sciences
Division of Business Administration
Division of Education
Division of Health and Physical Education
Division of Home Economics
Division of Industries
Division of Music
ROTC

•

For Further Information Write the Registrar



Wilberforce University
ORIGINATED IN 1844
Wilberforce, Ohio
Non-sectarian **Co-educational**

•

Approved by the
American Medical Association
Veterans Administration

•

College of Liberal Arts and Sciences
College of Education & Business Administration
University Laboratory High School
Theological Seminary; R.O.T.C.

•

Distinguished for Training in Leadership
For information write The Registrar

CHARLES L. MAXEY, Jr. & Co.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL and STUDIO
Accountancy, Mathematics, Business, Etc.

We specialize in opening, closing and auditing books of corporations as well as making Income Tax reports. We have a highly trained force of teachers and accountants to look after the interests of correspondence students.

85 WEST 118th ST., New York MOnument 2-3498

STORER COLLEGE
Harper's Ferry, West Virginia
Seventy-ninth Year

A four-year co-educational college, rich in historic tradition and surroundings of surpassing natural beauty — sixty-five miles northwest from the Nation's Capital.

EDUCATION WITH A SENSE OF DIRECTION

Courses leading to the Bachelor's Degree in:
Liberal Arts and Science
Teacher Training
Home Economics
Commercial Subjects
Religion

FOR INFORMATION, *Write:*
RICHARD I. McKINNEY, *President*

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
CLASS "A" COLLEGE
COURSES OFFERED LEADING TO BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE
—IN—
AGRICULTURE
EDUCATION
HOME ECONOMICS
COMMERCIAL DIETETICS
MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES
PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Certificates and Diplomas in Commercial Dietetics, Nurse Training and Special Trade Courses
Special Courses Offered in Vocational Rehabilitation for Veterans
Graduate Study • Summer School • Veterinary Medicine

F. D. PATTERSON, President
For Information Address: THE REGISTRAR
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE ALABAMA

A DISTINCTIVE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

For Catalog and Information Write
Director of Admissions
BENNETT COLLEGE
Box 1589H **Greensboro, N. C.**

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY
PENNSYLVANIA
(1854-1948)
THE COLLEGE FOR MEN
An opportunitly to prepare for the future
A fully accredited Liberal Arts College
And A Graduate Theological Seminary
Essential training for the
Professions — Business — Public Service
Fall Term Begins—Sept. 14, 1948
•
Write to
The Registrar
LINCOLN UNIVERSITY
Lincoln University, Pennsylvania

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY
Charlotte, North Carolina
(Under Presbyterian Auspices)
Co-educational Institution of High Rating
2 UNITS
College of Liberal Arts
Theological Seminary
Highly Trained Faculty
First Class Equipment
For Information write
H. L. McCrory . . . . *President*

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE
Atlanta, Georgia
CLASS A COLLEGE
MODERN EQUIPMENT
ABLE FACULTY
Exceptionally qualified to prepare young men to enter the fields of religion, medicine, dentistry, law teaching, social work, government service, accounting, business and technology. Famous within recent years for the significant places of leadership achieved by its graduates. Intellect and character equally stressed.
For further information address
THE REGISTRAR

June 20-July 17. Dedicatory services for the Hallie Q. Brown library were held on June 3.

PENN NORMAL INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL has discontinued its program of formal education as of this school year. The school plans to focus its work on a contemplated program of rural community work, possibly including vocational training for veterans. The Penn school board made this decision as the result of a comprehensive survey of the school directed by Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, chairman of the department of sociology at Atlanta university.

The first all-Negro group to participate in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY'S program of low-cost educatioal tours for school children were 225 members of the Richmond, Virginia, Leigh street YMCA and its GRA-Y club.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE awarded forty-six degrees and diplomas at its eighty-first commencement on May 26. Dr. Clyde A. Erwin, superintendent of public instruction in North Carolina, was the speaker.

Sixteenth annual convention of the crown and scepter club was held at the college late in May. Twenty-one high schools sent 170 students and advisers to the convention. The club, founded at the college about twenty years ago under the leadership of George H. Mitchell, is an honorary scholarship group in the Negro high schools in North Carolina.

The fifty-third annual commencement of WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE was held on May 30, with Dr. Percy L. Julian as speaker. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt received the honorary degree of Doctor of Humanities at a special honors convocation on May 16.

Annual women's day was celebrated at the college on May 2. Annual speaking contest of the romance language department in Spanish was held on May 6, in which first prize went to Edna Dix. Sixteenth annual open

Now I'm My Own Boss

MAKING $60 TO $90 WEEKLY WORKING FOR MYSELF AFTER LEARNING THE

APEX SYSTEM

Several years ago, she had a war job, but she began to wonder what to do about her future. Then, one day she learned about the amazing success of a friend who had completed an Apex Beauty Course and was making more than a comfortable living.

So, she took up the Apex Course. Now, she's independent, and is her own boss; owns her own home and has a nice new car.

Your success in life depends upon your own efforts. You have the ability to make an independent living, become your own boss. So here is your opportunity, take immediate advantage of it. Enroll in an Apex Beauty College now. Day or evening class.

Beauty Culture Is A "Depression-Proof" Business!

APEX
BEAUTY COLLEGES
New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Chicago, Philadelphia, Atlantic City, Baltimore, Washington, D.C., Richmond, Va., Atlanta, Ga.
FOR INFORMATION WRITE
APEX CO.
INDIANA & ARCTIC AVES.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

LANGSTON UNIVERSITY
Langston, Oklahoma
Accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges
DEGREE COURSES
in
Agriculture — Arts & Sciences
Education — Home Economics
Industrial Arts
and
TRADE COURSES in
Agriculture — Carpentry
Auto Mechanics — Electricity & Radio
Shoe Repairing — Tailoring
Dry Cleaning — Pressing
and
Increased facilities and unusual opportunities await veterans who seek to complete their college education or who wish to qualify for immediate employment in a specific trade and industry.
SUITABLE HOUSING IS AVAILABLE FOR MARRIED AND SINGLE VETERANS.
For Information Address The Registrar
G. L. Harrison, President
LANGSTON UNIVERSITY
Langston, Oklahoma

GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
Atlanta, Georgia
The outstanding Negro Theological Seminary in America for the training of ministers and other Christian workers
•
COURSES OF STUDY
1. Those leading to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, and open to college graduates.
2. Those leading to the degree of Master of Religious Education, and open to women college graduates.
3. Those leading to the degree of Bachelor of Religious Education and open to women who have had at least two years of college training, and who desire to be trained for Christian Service.
4. The Department of Missions provides training for men and women for service in the Foreign Missionary Field.

•
For further information write:
PRESIDENT J. W. HAYWOOD
Gammon Theological Seminary
1 McDonough Boulevard, S. E. Atlanta, Georgia

house of the trade and technical division was held on May 29.

Summer session of the college opened on June 14 for two terms of five weeks each, with an offering of 132 courses for the ten weeks.

President Davis announces that a $200 scholarship will be awarded by the Kroger company to one outstanding West Virginia high-school graduate who will enter West Virginia State in the fall of 1948.

Attorney Arthur D. Shores, who was nominated by the alumni, has been elected a three-year member of the TALLADEGA COLLEGE board of trustees.

VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE commencement was held on May 31, with Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State, as the principal speaker. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was awarded to Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, NAACP, for "his service as an attorney . . . involving the issue of the enjoyment of basic human rights by all individuals in our country" and for his advancement of the "citizenship status of millions of people. . . ."

At the honors day exercises on May 3, 165 students received awards for scholastic attainment and extra-curricular activities. Dr. Thomas H. Henderson, dean of Virginia Union, was the speaker. Annual art exhibit of the fine arts department was held May 15-31; concert of the college *a cappella* choir on May 16; and first formal inspection of the college ROTC unit on May 3.

The AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE (Greensboro, N. C.) held its fifty-first annual commencement-week exercises May 29-31, with Dr. Howard

BEREAN SCHOOL

Matthew Anderson, Founder, 1899

CO-EDUCATIONAL—VOCATIONAL

Needle Trades and Business

Day and Night Sessions

Approved for V. A. Training

•

Write the Registrar for Bulletin

1926-30 SOUTH COLLEGE AVENUE

Philadelphia 21, Pennsylvania

Louise B. Yergan, Principal

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

of Missouri

Founded 1866—Member North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools

College of Arts and Sciences

Jefferson City, Mo.

Teacher Training	Mechanic Arts
Music	Music Education
Home Economics	Agriculture
Business Administration	Physical Education

Special Courses for Returning Servicemen

The School of Law—St. Louis

The School of Journalism—Jefferson City

The Graduate School—Jefferson City

The Registrar—Lincoln University

Jefferson City, Missouri

CHEYNEY

STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE

CHEYNEY, PENNSYLVANIA

Is a fully accredited member of American Association of Teachers Colleges

PROFESSIONAL courses offered:

1—Elementary Education: (Primary Grades 1-3).....B.S. Degree

2—Elementary Education: (Intermediate Grades 4-8).....B.S. Degree

3—Home Economics: (Elementary and High School)....B.S. Degree

4—Industrial Arts: (Elementary and High School)....B.S. Degree

Tuition Free to Residents of Pennsylvania

Graduation from a standard four-year high school required for admission

For further information and catalog write to

LESLIE PINCKNEY HILL, *President*

CHEYNEY, PENNSYLVANIA

Lemoyne College

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

1870 1948

The curriculum of LeMoyne College is designed to give students a broad general education plus specialized training which will enable them to work toward and live in an emerging democracy. "A" rated by the Southern Association.

•

HOLLIS F. PRICE, *President*

MARGARET BUSH, *Registrar*

MORGAN STATE COLLEGE

Baltimore 12, Md.

DIVISIONS

Regular — College of Liberal Arts. Co-educational. Full-time study on the campus.

Evening — Courses leading to degree offered in evenings at the Douglass High School Building.

Summer — A six-week Summer School Session. Special courses for public school teachers.

All courses lead to either the Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science Degree. For detailed information, write or call the Registrar. Telephone: HAmilton 0756.

Virginia Union University

Richmond, Va.

Class "A" College with Bachelor's Degree in:

Education	Business
Social Science	Natural Science
Languages	Religious Ed.

Graduate School of Religion offering B. D. Degree.

JOHN M. ELLISON, *President*

For information write to the President or Dean of College

FESSENDEN ACADEMY

Martin, Florida

An American Missionary Association School

A Functional Junior-Senior Cultural and Technical

HIGH SCHOOL

for

NEGRO YOUTH

A School Dedicated To Progressive, Functional, and Experimental Education

Academic Courses Include

Music, Creative Dancing, Dramatics

and

Regular High School Subjects Taught in a Functional Manner

Technical Arts Courses Include

Auto Mechanics, Radio Servicing and Construction, Commercial Operations, The Building Trades, Furniture Trades, Tailoring, Dressmaking, Commercial Dietetics, Mechanical Drawing

•

For Further Information Write

THE REGISTRAR

The American Baptist Theological Seminary

1800 White's Creek Pike

Nashville 7, Tennessee

RALPH W. RILEY, *President*

•

Capable Faculty

Summer School

Extension Courses

Healthful Climate

Courses offered leading to degree of:

BACHELOR OF THEOLOGY

BACHELOR OF DIVINITY

BACHELOR OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

For information address the Registrar

•

Under the Auspices of

The National Baptist Convention, Inc. U.S.A., and The Southern Baptist Convention

Benedict College

A Pioneer Institution of Higher Learning

Located In The City of Columbia

•

The following Degrees Are Conferred

A.B., B.S., B.Th., and B.D.

•

PRE-MEDICAL AND PRE-DENTAL TRAINING

Splendid Opportunities For Intellectual Growth and Character Development

Co-educational—Class "A" Rating

MODERATE EXPENSES

•

For Further Information Write

J. A. Bacoats, *Pres.*, Benedict College

Columbia 13, South Carolina

H. Long, associate supervisor of public schools in Washington, D. C., as speaker. There were 130 candidates for graduation from the school of education and the sciences, 94 from the school of mechanic arts, and 78 from the school of agriculture.

Approximately 100 students from nineteen North Carolina high schools took part in the third annual state-trade contest sponsored by the college in May. Fifty-first session of the summer school opened June 7, to run until July 10. The second session runs from July 12 to August 14.

ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE held its sixty-eighth annual commencement on May 24, with Dr. Cornelius V. Troup as the principal speaker. Bachelor of science degrees were awarded to 91 seniors.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Mo.) held its eighty-second commencement on June 7, with Dr. Clarence R. Decker, president of the University of Kansas, as the principal speaker. Degrees were awarded to 88 students.

Fourteen prizes and awards were given to ranking students at Lincoln during the annual honors-day convocation on May 13. These awards were made in the areas of art, home economics, English, sociology, and law. A journalism award of $25 was offered by Angie Moore for the first time this year.

Sanford P. Bradby, Jr., of Aiken, South Carolina, has won a PEPSI-COLA SCHOLARSHIP entitling him to full college tuition, a monthly allowance and traveling expenses to be paid for four years. Bradby was the highest-scoring Negro student in the United States in the Pepsi-Cola contest. He is a nephew of Walter F. Anderson, head of the department of music at Antioch college.

LOUIS J. LINDER, of 153 West 33rd Street, Now York City, is the only person in the United States who is in the business of buying and exchanging college and choir caps, gowns, and hoods. Five years ago he took care of a class of 1,700 students at the College of the City of New York, which meant the assigning of each cap, gown, and hood to the proper person. And he did not lose even a tassel in the transaction. Mr. Linder has been in business for more than fourteen years and he still satisfies his customers.

The MOREHOUSE COLLEGE commencement address was delivered on June 8 by Kenneth I. Brown, president of Denison university, Granville, Illinois.

A feature of the sixty-seventh anniversary celebration at MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE was a radio address by President W. A. Fountain, Jr., reviewing the achievements of his college.

SHAW UNIVERSITY held its eighty-second commencement on May 31, with Dr. Frank M. Swaffield, pastor of the Calvary Baptist church, New Haven, Connecticut, as the principal speaker.

At annual awards day held on May 21, keys and letters were presented to ranking students in athletics and other extra-curricular activities. The May folk festival was featured on May 15, and a concert of the Shaw choral society on May 16.

CHEYNEY STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE held its baccalaureate and commencement exercises May 23 and 25, respectively, with Dr. Ralph J. Bunche as principal speaker.

Letter to the Editor

To the Editor of The Crisis:

You can remove my name and subscription from The Crisis mailing list. . . .

As for your slurs against Henry Wallace, you again ought to know better. He is the only man who offers us a program with a future. He is the only man who comes to us with *clean hands.* I defy you to find one racebaiter, Jew hater, labor baiter, strike-breaker, partitionbreaker, devotee of Taft-Hartley lynchlaw and the poll tax, on Wallace's bandwagon! Just one, please. But, Mr. Wilkins, you will find millions—quite evenly divided—in both of the other parties.

The assassins of OPA, national health insurance, rent control and federal housing, the disciples of deportations, restrictive covenants and *numerous clausus,* the alien haters and the red baiters, the Peronists, monarchists and chauvinists, the devotees of inflation, scarcity economics and boom-bust, property rights over human rights, bacteriological warfare and the atomization of non-capitalist nations, the send-the-niggers-back-to-Africa advocates and all the other *white supremacy* Republicrats—none would be caught dead supporting the New Party. . . .

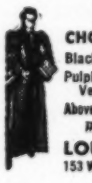
Forget [those] who contribute vast sums to NAACP only because you bait your red friends and even oppose such moderate liberals as Henry Wallace. The money these persons contribute on the strength of your opposition to many progressive forces certainly is not security. Money never was security to minority peoples. There is only one way to genuine security. That is by building—building our community, our nation and our world in the image of Jefferson, Lincoln, Roosevelt, yes, and Henry Wallace. . . .

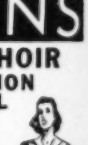
Yours for changing Wall Street to Wallace Street!!

LEWIS BOOTH

Dayton, Ohio
April 17, 1948

The NAACP is a membership organization, the only organization of its kind supported almost entirely by membership fees. The strength and independence of the NAACP is due largely to the fact that a few persons or corporations DO NOT give "vast sums" to it. The audited financial report for 1946 showed that out of a total income of $356,896 that year, the members contributed $332,860. In 1947 the audited statement of finances showed receipts of $319,020, of which $307,523 came in some form from branches and members. The members run and pay for the NAACP, not big givers.—Ed.


WHITE SUMMER
CHOIR GOWNS $12 each
Black Choir Gowns, $10 each
Pulpit Robes with Velvet . . . . . $25 each
Above taken from Rental Stock
Write for free catalogue
LOUIS J. LINDNER
153 W. 33rd St. N.Y.C. Dept. CR

GOWNS
PULPIT · CHOIR
CONFIRMATION
BAPTISMAL
DOCTORS
MASTERS
BACHELORS
CAPS GOWNS AND HOODS
EST. 1912
BENTLEY & SIMON
7 WEST 36 ST · NEW YORK 18, N.Y.


CHIROPRACTIC
offers professional prestige in uncrowded field. Good income. Open to all races. Approved G.I. Training. New Class Aug. 30. Write for full particulars. International Chiropractic College, 336 N. Robert Blvd., Dayton 2, Ohio.

ON LAKE ELLIS
WINGDALE N. Y.
Camp UNITY
Where Interracial Harmony Has Been a FACT for 28 Years
RATES
$40-$43 wk.
$8 a day
No Tipping
$10 Deposit Per Person
Reserve NOW. Our full social staff will make your vacation the time of your life. All sports. Free Boating.
N. Y. Office: 1 Union Square, AL. 4-8024
The Interracial Camp For Adults

Editorials

NEGRO DEFIES JERSEY KLAN

A SCANT six weeks after the United States Supreme Court held by unanimous vote that residential restrictive covenants are illegal, a group of kluker-minded citizens of Wall Township, N. J., have tried to intimidate a respectable Negro citizen into abandoning his recently purchased home.

Mr. Leroy Hutson, a 35-year-old radio engineer employed by the United States Signal Corps laboratory at Evans, bought his little home in Wall Township in order to be near his work and to eliminate his four hours of commuting. The entire community is small, consisting of about thirty bungalows, and the presence of Mr. Hutson could hardly be an affront to anyone except the racially prejudiced. Klan sentiment is said to be still strong in the area because about twenty years ago Wall Township was favorite Klan country. The old Marconi home, now the site of the Evans laboratory where Hutson works, was said to be their favorite meeting site.

But Klan sentiment or no Klan sentiment, Mr. Hutson did not flee. Nor did he put in his first call for assistance to the police. He called in the Negroes from the surrounding communities. Within a few hours it is reported that twenty-five Negroes from the surrounding towns showed up with shotguns, rifles, baseball bats and sticks to stand a twenty-four hour vigil until all danger was over.

This incident is one more of the multiplying indications that the present-day Negro, knowing his rights, is not to be easily intimidated by the burning of twelve-foot Kluker crosses and the threats of fanatics. He is resolved to fight for his security if necessary. And having learned from the experience of Negroes in Detroit and Columbia, Tenn., that the "protection" of the police is often worthless, he is resolved to protect himself.

NEW RICHMOND COUNCILMAN

THE election of Oliver W. Hill to the Richmond, Va., city council is a signal honor for Mr. Hill and a sign of the increasing political astuteness of Richmond's Negroes. His election also shows that there are many white people in Richmond who are not afraid of the bogey of "black rule," since many whites must have voted for him.

The June 9 issue of the *Richmond Times Dispatch* comments sagaciously on Mr. Hill's election:

"Richmond is fortunate in the caliber of men who were chosen yesterday [June 8] for its first one-chamber Council, under the new City Charter which takes effect September 1. All nine of those elected are sympathetic to the city manager-unicameral form of government. It is certain, therefore, that the inauguration of the new and modern form will be in the hands of its friends.

"The Richmond Citizens Association has reason to feel proud of the outcome, since eight of the nine members of its slate were elected, and the ninth successful candidate is a long-time friend of the Charter. Only one critic of the Charter came close to success, and most of the others were badly defeated . . .

"Something of a milestone in Richmond's modern political history was set with the election of Oliver W. Hill, Negro attorney, to the Council. No colored citizen has been chosen to public office here since the late nineteenth century, and some white Richmonders may be inclined to view the novel phenomenon with alarm.

"Actually, however, there is no real basis for such a feeling. Mr. Hill is a valuable citizen who is well-qualified by education and background to sit on the Council. Trained in the law, he is highly regarded by the Negro community, and competent to pass upon the issues which will come before him on the municipal body.

"Since the population of Richmond is nearly one-third colored, it is altogether natural and proper that this large segment of the city's life should be represented on the new Council by a man of Mr. Hill's character and capacity. His presence on the lawmaking body should give our Negro citizens a sense of participation in municipal affairs here that they have not had during this century, and should promote better interracial relations. While the propriety of 'single-shotting' by Negroes may be questioned by some, it is obvious that several thousand whites also voted for Hill."

Slowly but surely the door to political opportunity opens wider for the Negro in the South.

FROM BAD TO WORSE

IN South Africa, the parliamentary elections of May 26 turned out the 78-year-old General Jan Christian Smuts and voted in the 74-year-old Negrophobic Dr. Daniel F. Malan, leader of the Nationalist party. As a racial reactionary General Smuts was bad, but the Nazi-minded Dr. Malan is worse. General Smuts did build up a reputation abroad as a liberal and a statesman, but it is largely phony and did not for a moment fool that small band of South African liberals who know their local racial situation to be intolerable. General Smuts' "statesmanship" has been largely exercised in keeping the natives in their "place." Now along comes the even more reactionary Dr. Malan who proposes to take away the few rights his predecessor has grudgingly conceded to the Colored and the Natives.

Even under Smuts South Africa was worse than Mississippi, though the lot of the Negro in Mississippi is bad enough. Negroes in Mississippi are citizens. They can own land, they have access to education, even though inferior, the professions, and the ballot, despite the restrictions. But in South Africa the Natives enjoy none of these. And Dr. Malan proposes to take away from the Colored the few privileges they now enjoy. The barbaric cruelty of his program is evident in these excerpts from the Apartheid Manifesto:

"The white race in South Africa must be protected. . . . We must remove all colored voters from the voters roll and place them on separate rolls. . . . There must be rigid separation in the church, the school, the home and in different spheres of labor. . . . Moreover the Colored people must be removed from where they live at present in the towns and designated to separate living areas. . . . The Colored people shoud be given an opportunity to enter into such trades as the government should decide. . . . Finally, the Colored people may belong only to those churches which believe in segregation."

Dr. Malan tries to turn back the hand on the clock of civilization. He is too late. He cannot win.

Plight of the American Indians

By Theodore H. Haas

How fares the first American in the land that was his father's? A member of the Bureau of Indian Affairs tells what is happening to the no longer "vanishing American"

AMERICAN INDIANS forged with their blood an early tradition of fighting against the oppression and tyranny of the early settlers in the New World. Negroes later shared in this battle. Indian labor was insufficient for the exploitation by the conquering whites of the American resources; Indian servitude and slavery failed because of their susceptibility to the new European diseases and their unfitness for the disciplined regime of the plantation and mine due to their primitive economic background. In 1517 the need for a supplementary labor supply and the inhuman treatment of the Indians caused Bishop Las Casas to advocate the importation of Negro slaves from Africa. Thus formally opened the pernicious slave trade.[1] Since Indians and Negroes were both victims of white planters, who took the land of the former and the fruits of labor of the latter, it was understandable that the planters lived in constant fear of collusion between the two races. Their fears were not unfounded. As early as 1658 Negroes and Indians at Hartford, Connecticut, sought freedom by destroying several homes of their masters. Both groups joined in a similar plot in 1690 in Newbury, Massachusetts.

The earliest refuges for Negro slaves were the nearby Indian settlements, which adopted many colored fugitives. Some intermarriage took place during the early history of the Southeast. As a consequence, a fairly large percentage of Negroes have some Indian ancestry, and some Indians, like many whites who lived in close proximity to Negroes, have some interfusion of Negro ancestry.

Yet, it is not historical reasons but rather the realities of present interest in common causes which are making some leaders of both races interested increasingly in the special problems of each other.

This article is designed to sketch the plight of the American Indian which, though practically unknown except to a few serious students of Indian affairs, has recently been plummeted to national attention. First, the poverty of most Indians was due to the loss of their most valuable lands and other resources. To the eastern and southern Indians, land provided not only many agricultural products unknown to Europeans until the discovery of America but also wild game, like buffalo, a variety of fish, and products of the forest, like acorns and the bark of trees. The ruthless exploitation of natural resources by the white man followed their ruthless exploitation of the labor of the red and colored men. The resulting unbalance transformed the culture of most Indian groups and relegated most of them to the lowest stratum of our economic ladder.

Indian Impoverishment

The process of impoverishment of the Indians in the United States is also not merely ancient history. It is now being re-enacted in the Territory of Alaska. For thousands of years the conservationist practices of Eskimos and Indians of the Territory prevented a drastic curtailment of the game and fish. After a few centuries of Russian and American occupation, especially the last 50 years of our own, many of the runs of salmon which swarmed up many rivers, have been depleted. Whites in helicopters and planes are destroying rapidly the remaining game which is necessary for the livelihood of the Eskimos, Athapascans and other Indians. Plentiful game like otter, walrus and whale have long been scarce. Giant fish traps owned by absentee corporations scoop up a large proportion of the most valuable fish. Because of this experience the Indians fear that pulp mills may soon be stripping the spruce and cedar of their forests, though under Forest Bureau rules the cutting must be on a sustained yield basis. This year the Eskimos and 600 natives on the slender strip of moss-covered lava rising out of the Bering Sea near Siberia, known as St. Lawrence Island, are confronted with starvation. Perhaps the worst food shortage in their history was brought on by the poorest season of walrus and seal. Seven C-47's of the Alaskan Air Command have been shuttling emergency supplies to the island village of Gamble.[2]

Much publicity has recently been given to the low income of the Navajos, the largest tribe in the United States. Many even today exist on a diet which in calories is below that issued by this nation to our former enemies, the Germans. Many other Indian groups are also suffering severely from malnutrition, poor housing, and other privations. These conditions have resulted in a high tubercular and mortality rate which takes a heavy toll, especially in infancy. For example, the President's civil rights report states that in Alaska 15 times as many Eskimos and Indians are afflicted with tuberculosis as are other citizens of the United States. The Alaskan tuberculosis rate is even higher than that of the Navajo which is about 16 times the national average. It is especially surprising that despite low nutrition and vitamin deficiencies, Indian leaders are now battling aggressively for an alleviation of the present plight of a large number of their people

Recently, perhaps as a method of opposing the Marshall Plan, many congressmen have called attention to the needs of the Indians. For example, Congressman Schwabe of Missouri, in a round-table radio discussion on February 22, made a statement typical of this technique. "America can make her best contribution to the world," he said, "by persuasion and example. Have we treated the Indians fairly in this country? They have been our wards for 60 years. Have we treated the Puerto Ricans fairly? They have been our wards for 50 years. Have we treat-

ed the colored people fairly? They have relied on their government since 1865. American responsibility for justice and fairness begins at home. Let's be fair to those here in this country, and by example and persuasion help the rest of the world to justice and opportunity."

Indian Poverty

Two weeks later Senator Langer, in debating the Marshall Plan, similarly deplored the "Indians starving" in New Mexico and California and in North and South Dakota.[3] Only the collection of food and clothing in Benson county of his state, he said, prevented Indians from starving or freezing to death this winter. *The New York Times,* which is supporting the plan, also recently called attention to the poverty of the 18,000 Sioux and Chippewa Indians, Minnesota's largest minority groups, who, bereft of lands and pensions, dwell in crude squalor and primitive simplicity.[4]

The poverty of their technical knowledge and educational equipment often matches the poverty of their resources. Far from the centers of industry, and like their ancestors lovers of the out-of-doors, most Indians frequently do not have many economic opportunities in modern factories. The seasonal jobs frequently held by Indians, migratory labor on farms and railroads, are not unionized to any extent. As a result, important molders of public opinion and legislation, like unions, do not have many Indians as members.

Like many underprivileged groups especially in rural regions, comparatively few Indians received education in colleges or professional schools. It is only comparatively recently, especially since the last war, that many Indian tribes like the Navajos, have realized as never before the importance of education. The lack of literacy among many Indian groups constitutes a terrific handicap in a world in which the weapon of the pen is mightier than the sword.

Indians are just beginning to learn the value of a unified, national organization and other techniques like publicity and public relations, which their despoilers have successfully used to deprive them of their resources and to depict them in a false light. This development coincides with their gaining a greater opportunity to influence their congressmen, administrators and friends, and to manage their own resources and affairs.

The original colonists were vitally interested in the welfare of Indians. Many famous colleges were founded in part to aid the Redmen; for example, Dartmouth, and William and Mary Colleges.[5] In 1754, eight of the 75 students at William and Mary were Indians. Save for a few thousand members united in a few associations devoted to Indian welfare, the east has largely forgotten the Indians since the passage of the General Allotment Act of 1887. Some eastern philanthropists mistakenly assumed that this statute solved the Indian problem. The most populous and wealthy states, save perhaps California, are rarely represented on the Senate committees which pass on Indian legislation. Congressmen from states like New Mexico and Arizona, which deny Indians social security benefits and the franchise, exert great influence on the administration of Indian affairs. To illustrate, the present subcommittee on Indian Affairs of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs is composed of the two senators from Montana and one each from Utah, Nevada and New Mexico, all far-western states.

Acme

NAVAJOS GET "SOY BEAN RELIEF FOOD"—*Medicine-man Denehashehe (left in hat) and his family look on while dietitian Velma Cranfill of the College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda, Calif., prepares new relief food made from soy beans. Shipment of 6,000 pounds of the foodstuff has been donated for Navajo relief by the Meals for Millions Foundation of Los Angeles, Calif.*

Prejudice Handicaps

Women's clubs and religious groups have always shown an especial interest in the problems of human beings, including a sympathetic understanding of the problems of minority groups. Unfortunately the paucity of accurate facts concerning Indians has retarded these groups from exercising an influence comparable with their interest. Indians, like every other minority, seek only an equal opportunity for jobs, decent housing, and improved living standards.

Despite much good will toward our First Americans, they are handicapped by varying degrees of prejudice against them; especially those with dark skins and those living in certain parts of the country. The early explorers wrote about the friendliness and kindness of the eastern Indians, but they showed the usual superiority felt by most people toward other groups with different customs. They referred to them as savages and children. Many still regard Indians not as adult human beings but as children or merely as bizarre nomads with strange tribal customs and beliefs. This ignorance about Indians makes it easy to perpetrate some special discriminations against them. To cite two prevalent examples:

Lands and moneys belonging to Indian tribes or groups are often regarded by public officials and others

(*Continued on page 220*)

Leading Man at Seventeen

By William C. Lane

AS the handsomely dressed, nice-looking Negro youth stepped from New York's Mansfield Theatre into Forty-Seventh Street one hot July evening, he sighed a breath of relief that he had successfully concluded another day of acting as "Rudolph" in the stage play, *Anna Lucasta.*

Only a few moments before he had said good-night to John Bowie, Yvonne Machen and other members of the cast. And now he was standing on the curbstone in front of the theatre envisioning the comforting relaxation of sinking back into the soft, deep cushions of a taxicab seat as he swept over the long ride out to his home in Jamaica, Long Island.

Just then a cruising taxi came into view. The young Negro actor signalled for it. To his abrupt astonishment, the taxicab, instead of stopping, put on a quick, nervous burst of speed and darted away until it was lost in the heavy traffic.

"Probably had another call," the lad mused optimistically, and forthwith whistled for another taxi rolling by.

Like the first, this one bolted forward as if the driver had seen a ghost. It sped away. Now the young man was really perplexed. He ran his hands swiftly over his person to make sure he had not come into the street minus some piece of clothing. He glanced at his reflection in the glass of a nearby shop window. Everything was in order; he was a completely dressed, clean-faced human being. Yet, the taxicab drivers, upon seeing him, would not stop.

He beckoned frantically to another taxi. This one pulled over, the door flipped open accommodatingly and the youth stepped in.

After he had settled himself and called out his destination, he queried the driver—also a Negro, he noted—about the indifference of the other taxicab drivers.

"Oh, you gotta expect that," the ebon-hued driver replied in a wry laugh.

"Why?" the lad pressed.

"Well," said the driver, this time sadly, defiantly, "you're colored, son, and these white hackies don't like to—and most of them won't—carry colored fares."

Hyman early dedicated himself to social decency and the drama

A knot constricted in the boy's throat. A bitter, choking knot. He suddenly recalled the sardonic wrinkle that had darted into the faces of the white drivers when they saw him standing on the curbstone. In those brief, tortuous seconds, Earle Hyman saw his "place" in these United States. Here, it occurred to him, he had just finished playing an intelligent role in one of the most famous stage presentations of many seasons, before an audience of many nationalities, in the omni-racial metropolis of New York City. And yet he could not receive one of the few courteous reciprocities demanded of human beings—because he was a Negro!

His Dedication

That night, Earle Hyman vowed he would henceforth dedicate himself fully to the task of bringing before a bigoted, selfish public some of the major reasons why Negroes, as other humans, should be accorded an eqitable place in the social sun of American democracy.

He knew he was only one, yet he knew he was not alone. He knew his means of expression were comparatively small. But he pledged himself that he would give his best in helping to convince a fearful public that the Negro, too, has cultural qualities worth encouragement and appreciation.

Earle Hyman had already done well in displaying the better talents of the Negro actor when he appeared in numerous stage productions which had previously frowned upon Negro participation, He had performed wonderfully in such radio shows as the *Prudential Family Hour,* and the *Treasury Salutes;* he had acted magnificently as the all-forgiving Southern lad responsible for the regeneration of a loose and volatile "Anna" in the stage version of Philip Yordan's *Anna Lucasta.* But this time, he resolved that he would do much more to enlighten a theatre-going public to the better phases of the Negro's Thespian skill.

For his starting vehicle in this venture, he was selected by producer Harry Wagstaff Gribble to play the part of "Paris" in the 20th Century interracial idea of Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet.* When Mr. Gribble abandoned his plans for presentation of *Romeo and Juliet* for a current drama, *A Lady Passing Fair,* he chose Earle Hyman as a principal actor. Today, Earle Hyman is heralded as a rising new comet in the theatrical spectrum.

Born in Rocky Mount, North Carolina, October 11, 1926, Earle Hyman at the age of six moved with his parents to Brooklyn. He studied at elementary and high schools of New York City, graduating from the Franklin K. Lane high school at the age of fifteen.

All through his schooldays he had evidenced a desire to be an actor. He won the admiration of his teachers with his facility in reciting some of the most involved works of Shakespeare. He turned his eyes toward the theatre as a profession when he became a finalist at John Golden's 1943 auditions. His dramatic groundwork was laid at the New School For Social Research, the Davenport Theatre and the West 39th Street Experimental Theatre, all in New York City. For two years he studied dramatic technique under Betty Cashman. He also spent some time under the able dramatic tutelage of Mercedes Gilbert.

First Chance

As with many actors, chance for utilization of acquired dramatic ability came first in radio for Earle Hyman. He was given parts in such network programs as *Norman Corwin Presents.* He also was given opportunity of per-

(Continued on page 220)

To End All Stories

By Chester Himes

ALL of his family were very fair. The most thorough examination of any sort could not have disclosed their Negro blood. Yet in the small town in Tennessee where he was born his family were known as Negroes. This is not uncommon in the South. His family accepted their position as Negroes without obvious rancor and worked dilligently to secure a comfortable living.

Following high school he attended Fisk university, and was graduated in 1931. He came to New York City seeking employment and worked for a year as a Red Cap. But he did not like the job; it was too demanding. The hours were long and the pay was short.

In the spring of 1933 he was offered a job as deck hand on a freighter bound for Italy. He took it. When the freighter docked in Lisbon, Portugal, for supplies, he jumped ship. He avoided discovery by going inland immediately.

For the following seven years he lived in Portugal, engaging in a number of casual occupations. He assumed the name of Ferdinand Cortes, and in time learned the language quite proficiently. In 1940 he forged papers, proving himself a native of Portugal, and applied for a passport and U. S. visa. He returned to this country as a Portuguese and when war broke out he enlisted and was stationed in Lisbon as an interpreter, where he remained for the duration.

After the war he got a job as an interpreter on Ellis Island and immediately applied for naturalization papers.

There was a beautiful young Spanish girl, named Lupe Rentera, who worked in his department. He was attracted to her on sight, but the knowledge that he was part Negro restrained him from making the first advance. She was also attracted to him. Finally, one day, she gave him an encouraging smile. He responded by asking her to lunch.

He learned that she roomed with a family of Mexicans on the fringe of a Spanish community in Brooklyn. Delightedly he announced that he roomed nearby. They discovered that

There was a deep, dark secret, but neither Ferdinand nor Lupe would share it with each other

they rode the same line to work and wondered how they had missed seeing each other. After that he waited for her in the morning and rode home with her at night. He began dating her regularly and in a month they were engaged.

Two months later they applied for their marriage license. He recorded his race as white, his nationality as Portuguese; she recorded her race as white, her nationality as American. Their fellow workers gave them an office party when they were married. They spent their honeymoon in Brooklyn looking for an apartment.

Two places were offered them, but both were in communities mixed with Negroes, and they declined. Finally they found a place in South Brooklyn that suited them and they spent all of their savings furnishing it.

They should have been blissfully happy, but there was a strain in their relationship. He was continuously fearful that his Negro blood would be discovered. Since his discharge he had been communicating with his relatives in Tennessee, but to avoid discovery he had rented a post office box where he received his mail. They did not know his assumed name, his address, nor his occupation. As soon as he read their letters he destroyed them.

But he was afraid that Lupe might discover signs of his Negro blood in his appearance. He kept himself scrupulously clean and used an after shave lotion which contained a slight bleach. Each week he got a hair cut and a message. But fearing that the neighborhood barbers might guess his Negro origin from the texture of his hair, he patronized a Negro barbershop uptown in Harlem. Each Saturday afternoon when they returned from their half day at work, he departed for his jaunt uptown and did not return until dark. After getting his haircut and massage, he spent the rest of the time wandering about the streets of Harlem. It was the only time during the week that he felt completely relaxed.

Unknown to him, Lupe also had a problem. She, too, felt strained in their relationship for she was also part Negro. And as with him, she was fearful of his discovering it. She took the same precautions against its discovery as did he. She bathed frequently, used quantities of bleach creams, and patronized a Negro hair dresser uptown in Harlem. Each Saturday she left the house exactly a half hour after his departure, used the same transportation, and arrived at her beauty parlor at the time he was in his barbershop not more than four blocks away. She also spent part of the afternoon visiting friends in Harlem before returning, although she managed always to get home a few minutes before his arrival. But for those Saturday afternoon sessions with her Negro friends, she could not have endured the strain.

He told her he spent the time in school, taking a course in radio engineering. He never knew that she went out at all. In fact he did not know that her hair was the type that required straightening. He was too preoccupied with his own fear of discovery to notice.

To make matters worse, both exhibited extreme prejudice against Negroes. Of course, they did so in an effort to hide their identity. But the effect it had was only to increase their trepidation. As they labored more and more desperately to avoid detection, the strain between them increased. In time they became the most prejudiced people in all of New York City.

Due to his excellent war record, some of the red tape concerning his application for citizenship was avoided, and he became a naturalized citizen of the United States in December, 1947. It had an immediate effect of security on him. But her fears increased proportionately. She had visions of being discovered and put in jail for falsifying her race on the application

(Continued on page 220)

Facts Behind the Gold Coast Riots

By George Padmore

THE statement of the Under-Secretary of State for Colonies on the recent riots on the Gold Coast is a shameful attempt to dodge official responsibility. To ignore the economic background giving rise to unrest and to assert, as did Mr. Rees-Williams, that the Africans were mere dupes of unscrupulous Communists, exploiting them in the interests of Moscow, is wicked, to say the least.

Such irresponsible allegations by an official spokesman of the Colonial Office can only serve to prejudice whatever enquiry the governor might institute. It brings discredit on the Labor Government which Africans already suspect of protecting the interests of big business against them, especiallly that of the United Africa Company. Surely it would have been wiser, and fairer, if Mr. Rees-Williams had conceded Mr. Gallacher's request for the appointment of a commission of "responsible trade union officials" from Great Britain to investigate the causes of the riots and to suspend judgment until such time as the report has been submitted to the colonial secretary. After all, there was nothing so outrageous in Mr. Gallacher's suggestion. Even *The Times* took Mr. Rees-Williams to task in its editorial on "The Gold Coast Riots" in its issue of March 5. "There is no need to prejudge the question," *The Times* asserted. "A full inquiry has been promised and will no doubt establish the facts. Investigation of the underlying causes of the troubles is also needed." Why, then, brand the Africans as Communist stooges simply because it suited a Communist M.P. to interrogate the under-secretary of state?

The instituting of independent enquiries is a well established procedure in British colonial administration. Whenever riots and labor disturbances occur in colonial dependencies, commissions are invariably sent out to probe into the causes giving rise to the unrest. It is only a few months ago that the colonial secretary issued the report of such an enquiry carried out in Trinidad by a "responsible trade unionist," Mr. W. Dally. The Colonial Office library is full of reports by royal or other commissions. Mr. Gallacher's suggestion, therefore, was quite a normal one, and by his rejection of it the under-colonial secretary forces the suspicion that he has very good reasons for trying to cover up what Mr. Gallacher described as "a shameful business"—the shooting of 21 unarmed Africans and the wounding of over 200 by Gold Coast Police and troops.

The British offer bullets instead of bread. Facts behind the Gold Coast riots of February 28

Economic Background

Despite the introduction of a new constitution, in the summer of 1946, under which the Africans have been granted a majority membership on the Legislative Council—composed mostly of chiefs or their nominees—there has been widespread discontent of an economic nature among all strata of the population—workers, farmers, peasants, even the civil servants, including the police. The discontent has resulted from the inflationary economy which has gripped the country since the end of the war.

The Africans are large consumers of imported commodities, which have become scarcer and scarcer and inevitably dearer and dearer. This scarcity, the Africans alleged, was aggravated by a government policy favoring certain big merchants in the importation of textiles, and other goods. A special commission of enquiry, presided over by Mr. Martindale, was set up to enquire into the allegations, and it brought to light shocking disclosures. As a result of the commission's findings, British officials in the customs and currency control departments were dismissed from the service.

Because of the complaints about the terribly high cost of living and the demands from the pensionable African civil servants, a commision was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Walter Harrigan, chief justice of the Gold Coast. This commission found that the cost of living had gone up by 200 per cent and recommended an increase in salaries and cost of living bonus to the extent of 35 per cent. Following this award, the non-pensionable African employees, such as public works employees and other weekly wage-earners, made similar demands. Another commission was then established, under the chairmanship of Dr. K. A. Korsah, an African puisne judge. This commission recommended minimum wage increases of from one penny to sixpence per day. It also recommended a minimum wage of 1/6d. [32¢] to 2/- [40¢] per day for weekly employees in the Northern territory of the Gold Coast and 2/9 [58¢] to 3/- [60¢] per day in the coastal towns, where the cost of living is much higher than in the rural areas.

At this stage, the teachers in the religious schools, who had been excluded from the awards under the Harrigan Commission, raised their claims for salary increase. These claims were investigated by a commission under the chairmanship of The Hon. T.R.O. Hangin, the chief commissioner for the colony. Recognizing the justice of these claims, Mr. Hangin recommended that the salaries of teachers in non-government schools should be brought into line with those of their colleagues in government schools.

The farmers and peasants, realizing that they constitute the backbone of the country's economy, inasmuch as cocoa accounts for 95 per cent of the Gold Coast's export trade, demanded an increase in prices. In order to avoid a threatened hold-up of cocoa crops, which would affect Great Britain's dollar intake at a time when cocoa is fetching £177 [$713.31] per ton in New York, the government offered to increase the price by 45 per cent over the previous year.

This series of appeasements only incited other sectors of the population, whose interests had until then been ignored. The workers on the govern-

ment railways and in the privately exploited mines put forward their claims now for wage increases. When these were resisted the men declared strikes. The stoppage of transport increased the inflationary tendency and, after several weeks, the government agreed to meet the workers' demands. The mining companys, represented by Mr. Duncan Sandys, Mr. Churchill's son-in-law, were also forced to give way, following arbitration proceedings conducted by Mr. William Gorman, a British K.C.

African clerks and other employees of the Bank of British West Africa and Barclays Bank threatened to strike, and salary and wage increases were conceded to them.

Boycott Organized

However, parallel with this increased circulation of money, prices of essential commodities sky-rocketed, because the local government administration would not take appropriate measures to arrest the vicious spiral of inflation. Unable to get the British administration to clean up the black market and establish price controls and rationing of essential foods and cotton piece goods imported into the country by the United Africa Company and other monopolistic firms, the people decided to take the situation into their own hands.

On the initiative of a progressive chief, Nii-Kwabena-Boone III, head of the Osu Abata division of the Ga State Council, an anti-inflation campaign committee was established. The committee appealed to the people throughout the country to boycott all British goods until such time as the United Africa Company and other members of the Association of West African Merchants reduced their prices. The boycott was launched on January 26, 1948, and was supported by 63 Paramount Chiefs, and other influential political leaders associated with the United Gold Coast Convention, a newly organised nationalist movement.

As soon as the threat of boycott was implemented into action, the government rushed to set up a Price Control Committee under Mr. H. S. Hector, accountant-general of the colony. Among the members nominated by the governor were Mr. P. H. Fitzgerald, general manager of the United Africa Company; and Mr. F. H. Boret, district agent of the Commonwealth Trust Ltd., two of the leading firms of the Association of West African Merchants, against whose actions the people have so bitterly complained.

With all sections of the population having secured some increase in income to meet the heavily rising cost of living, the demobilised soldiers, who had served with the Fourteenth Army in the Burma campaign, decided to make representations to the government for help for themselves. Their organisation, the Ex-Servicemen's Union, secured permission from the commissioner of police to hold a demonstration. It is alleged by the authorities that this procession departed from the agreed route and attempted to march towards Christeansborg Castle, the Governor's official residence. Fighting ensued when the police interfered.

British Combine

AN AFRICAN *soldier cleaning his rifle.*

The result of this skirmish between the police and the ex-soldiers was a riot. Tear gas was turned upon the people and military reinforcements were brought into Accra to help the civil authorities quell the disturbance. The populace joined with the ex-servicemen and together they vented their feelings upon the property of United Africa Company by burning down the company stores. The rioting spread in the following days to other parts of the Gold Coast. At Nsawm, the centre of the cocoa-producing area, 22 miles north of Accra, the capital, African ex-servicemen attacked and looted the stores of United Africa Company. Similar incidents occurred at Kumasi, the capital of Ashanti.

African Troops Unreliable

According to unofficial information reaching London, it is reported that when the local troops indicated unwillingness to suppress their own people, a battalion of the Nigerian Regiment of the West African Frontier Force was flown from Ibadan in Nigeria to Accra. When they left Ibadan, the troops were not informed of their destination, but when they arrived on the Gold Coast and realised they were to be used to shoot down their Gold Coast comrades, they, too, showed unwillingness. It is further reported that an attempt was made to bring in a battalion of troops from Sierra Leone, but having heard of events on the Gold Coast, these troops, it is said, refused to carry out military orders and have been disarmed and interned in barracks. Confronted with this solidarity of the West African peoples, the governor appealed to the Colonial Office to send military aid, and two companies of the 2nd Battalion Cameroonians at Gibralter were ordered to stand-by in readiness to fly to Accra. Two frigates, the Actaeo and the Nereide, were dispatched from Simonstown in the Union of South Africa.

Meantime, however, while these forces were being mobilised from the outposts of Empire, the governor, faced with the possibility of a nation-wide uprising, appealed to the chiefs to restrain their people. In a country-wide broadcast, Otumfo Sir Osei Agyeman Prempeh II, King of Ashanti, went to the microphone in his capital Kumasi, and appealed to the "good hearts" of his people to exercise "that peaceful restraint which is characteristic of us," and obey law and order.

Communist Smear

In light of the foregoing facts, the allegation made by the under-secretary of state that the unrest on the Gold Coast "is almost certainly communist incitement" is completely without foundation. It is merely an attempt to discredit the popular progressive movements in Africa which are now agitating for self-government. "Give a dog a bad name and hang it" seems to be the new tactic of the Colonial Office in relation to the nationalist awakening throughout Africa. Formerly the leaders of these movements were branded as "anti-British and anti-white." Now, by labelling them communist at this time when the idealogical "cold war" is gathering momentum against communists within the British trade unions and Labor Party, they are hoping to alienate from the Africans the sympathies of those sections of British people, including Labor back-benchers, who have expressed solidarity with the colonial struggle.

The United Gold Coast Convention, which has been openly accused in certain quarters of being a communist-dominated organization, is nothing of the sort. It is a legitimate nationalist movement, voicing the aspirations and demands of the Gold Coast people for political freedom and economic and social emancipation from the yoke of British Imperialism.

The spectre of Pan-Africanism is haunting the "Dark Continent." Africa is on the march.

We Export—Race Prejudice to China

By Layle Silbert

A short examination of American influence on Chinese racial attitudes, especially as they pertain to Negroes

IN Shanghai a grinning blackface advertises "Darky" toothpaste on enormous billboards along the main streets. This minstrel-show character with his cocked tophat sells the product of an enterprising Chinese businessman who puts one-fourth of his outgo into advertising. Sensitive American visitors quail at the choice of a brand name and sterotype from home so insulting to some of their fellow citizens. When they ask their Chinese friends how come, they are told the contrast of the white teeth in the grin against the black skin just shows how white teeth can get if you brush them with "Darky" toothpaste.

This answer might give the idea that the dose of race hate isn't taking very well. But as the Chinese customers brighten their teeth they darken their minds by the repeated association of Negroes with an odious word and picture from our South with its false cult of inferiority.

If you examine the Chinese scene for prejudice you learn a set of contradictory facts. Although Chinese are the most tolerant people in the world, nevertheless, prejudice is taking hold in their country. Because of their very tolerance Chinese understand prejudice so poorly that they become an easy prey to it.

Returned Students

How does prejudice find its way into the great Middle Kingdom and why should Americans be concerned about it? All you have to do is trace any one of the growing signs of race hate back to its origin in some foreign influence. It's not that Americans alone have had a hand in the growth because it has many sources, but today America is the most important foreign influence in China.

Strangely enough, Chinese "returned students" themselves have brought back some. There are hundreds of intellectuals in China who obtained their college education and degrees in the United States. While here, learning first hand the principles of freedom and democracy that sometimes served them well in their struggle for Chinese democracy, they also learned the expressions of race hate. It has happened that a distinguished scholar drops an anti-Semitic expression—possibly as a figure of speech—in speaking of one of the handful of Shanghai's rich foreign settlers of Jewish origin. Probably he doesn't rightly know what a Jew is, but the stereotype is in his mind and in his vocabulary.

It is in the few large cities of China in which the western powers had staked out concessions, now abolished since the war, and among the educated and those who had dealings with outsiders, that traces of prejudice are most likely to turn up.

The first really extensive expression in Shanghai of prejudice followed upon the arrival of 16,000 harassed refugees from Europe in 1938 and 1939 who had run away from worse forms. By the time they got to this former free port there already was a tidy flourishing group of Nazis set up in business and social affairs. After the Japanese took the city, they herded the unhappy displaced persons into a restricted area. The Nazis continued to flourish, taking shelter and freedom for spread of their own racist notions. Not only were the Japanese ready learners, but unfortunately so were some Chinese.

With nobody there to tell the Chinese otherwise, the ideas took root. Now, when a young Chinese businessman in his neat American tailored suit, who has never set foot outside his own country, remarks: "Everybody knows

James Sawders—Combine

SHANGHAI, CHINA—*Nanking Road, one of the busiest spots in the city.*

those Jews will try to cheat you!" you marvel at his command of English but don't puzzle long over how he learned to make such remarks.

The step is easy from one stage of race prejudice to another and from one scapegoat to others. Thus, with America's recent intervention in China's affairs, there have been more evidences of prejudice toward America's most well known scapegoat, the Negro, as in "Darky" toothpaste. And as in the story told in China during the war that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek specifically asked that no American Negro troops be sent to his aid. Whether or not true and whether or not the request was honored, the story illustrates adaptability to American ways.

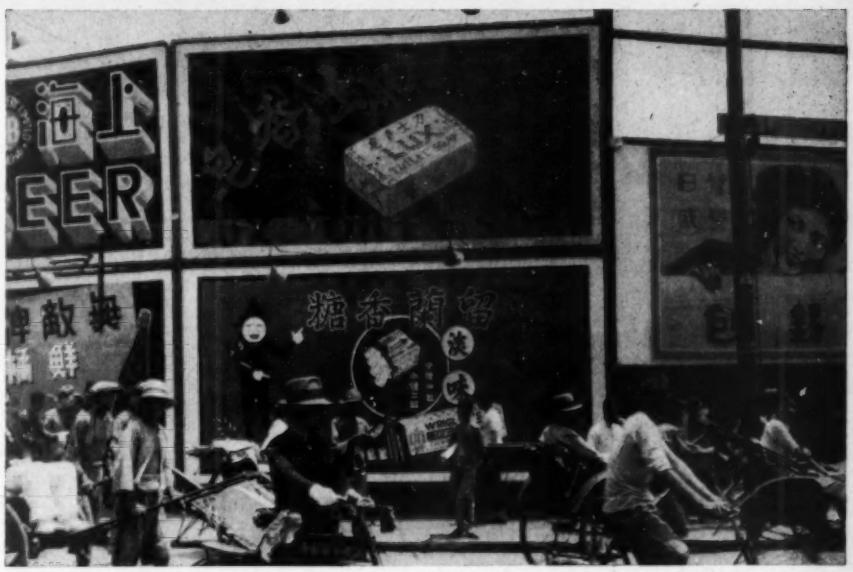
Chinese Flattery

This adaptability, a form of flattery by Chinese big business to the outstretched hand which has already passed over $6 billion worth of help, may take many forms. If mimicking our way of keeping Negroes apart and inferior and nourishing the accompanying myth is one way, the setting is ready.

Further illustrations of American customs are occasionally provided by the men who come with the guns, goods, and money our government is pouring into Nationalist China. It's not uncommon in the bars of Shanghai's Broadway to hear white American soldiers fulminate against their fellow Negro Americans sometimes standing right next to them. Unless he is told otherwise, the Chinese thinks the Negro is just another kind of foreigner. But he hears the words in the bars and the tone in which they are spoken and observes the action that arise out of them.

To these living examples, add American cultural exports, certain magazines, some books and movies, with their implicit assumptions of Negro inferiorities, and you've got the start of a full blown case of race hate in a country thousands of miles away from its home base.

Chances are good that if China were left to her own devices to settle her affairs, the native good sense and tolerance of the Chinese people would win out and prejudice die away. If we let them alone, we would take away the drive to imitate, There still would be the inclination to take the best of our western civilization as they rebuild their country. In the meanwhile, American Negroes truly have a stake in far away China.



James Sawders-British Combine

THESE BILLBOARDS *along a street in Shanghai are a combination of occidental and oriental art. The "darky-tooth-paste" sign referred to in this article is of the same type as the two pictured here advertising Lux soap and Wrigley's chewing gum. Note the cyclists.*

UNCLE TOM

Uncle Tom is a legend and a dream.
Uncle Tom is a groan and a scream.
Uncle Tom is a lash on the back.
Uncle Tom is a man who's black.
But Uncle Tom
Was long ago.
Gone is the lash
And the slaver's blow.
Ours is the freedom
Tom did not know——
So tend your freedom that the lash and the pain
And his head bowed down be not in vain.
Tend your freedom that tomorrow may see
Uncle Tom's children wholly free!

Langston Hughes

TO DOROTHY MAYNOR

As though her lips
Are touched
With cooling water
The calmness of her song
Is blessed
With peace.

Langston Hughes

CENTENARY OF DANIEL O'CONNELL

Propaganda is an all-important weapon in the Catholic movement and is needed today more than ever, the Rev. John LaFarge, S.J., editor-in-chief of *America* and chaplain of the Catholic Interracial Council of New York, declared in a recent speech in New York City.

He spoke at a special meeting of the Irish-American committee for interracial justice held to commemorate the centenary of Daniel O'Connell, famous 19th century Irish statesman who was frequently praised by American leaders for his advocacy of Negro rights.

In his talk Father LaFarge pointed out: "Some say the interracial movement is just talk, and ask what we are going to accomplish with words. But the truth is the world is being governed by talk and the public opinion it creates. We are at a moment now in the history of America and the world when the things we say have tremendous power and significance."

"We must not forget," he adds, "that the war we are engaged in—the so-called cold war—is a battle of ideas, of ideologies, aimed at capturing the human soul and that we have a duty at a time when people are wary of words of bitterness to speak words of justice and friendship." Catholics should realize the "enormous importance of speaking out clearly and unstintingly in defense of interracial justice."

Noël Coward and Elihu Dunn

By Cedric Dover

IT is possible, in the forward sweep of a literary movement, for isolated individuals to be stranded and forgotten. Therefore when I discovered Elihu Dunn, complete with portrait (which I studied critically) and biographical note (which I read innocently), in Noël Coward's anthology, *Spangled Unicorn* (1933), I felt it my duty to restore this colored poet to the "Negro Renaissance" to which, as a very minor figure, he obviously belonged.

The duty was discharged in *Half-Caste* (1937), where I quoted part of Dunn's "Ma People" as an example of compensation in racial poetry. This is the whole poem:

Ma People
Call back ober yo shoulder
Way back to Jungle land
Come to Glory
Come with yo po hearts a-weary
Yo po souls a-stretchin' upwards
to de light
Neber yo mind ma people
Neber yo mind when de white
folks
Stand in de dusty streets a-nid
noddin'
Deir fool white heads
An a-laughin' an a-jeerin'
De Lord lubs yo same as he lubs
de Kingfisher
In de corn brakes
An de bees an de flowers in de
Dixie fields
Ma people
Come on ma people
Lift up yo po hearts
Lift up your po hands
Raise yo po eyes
De Lord knows yo po backs is
a-bendin'
Under yo po burden
An dat yo po feet is a-achin'
In yo po shoes
Come on, yo po people
Ma people.

My extract gained from compression and attracted some attention as a representative sample of a type of Negro sentiment. It was requoted by others

The unmasking of a literary hoax

and several readers asked for further information on Elihu Dunn's work. I could only refer them to Noël Coward's anthology, in which two other poems are included. One is a frivolous and un-Mendelian statement of the throwback belief:

Ma skin is black
As an ole black crow
Ole black crow
Vo dodeo do
Ma Pap was white
As de wind blown snow
Wind blown snow
Vo dodeo do
Ma Mammy was brown
As chicken soup
Chicken soup
Boop oop a doop . . .

For

WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DUBOIS—on his Eightieth Birthday

He does not lounge with the old men on their thrones in the sun . . . . .

I have awakened from the unknowing
to the knowing
hoping to see the fathomless . . . .
But I saw the old men
on their thrones in the sun,
with aged eyes
and dust in their beards.

Mixed with the shadows,
veiled and unthroned,
the brown one smiles.

I meet them at the turnpike,
but they point signward,
waving the crutches of empty years.

The brown one, smiling, led me on
with wisdom as a sturdy cane.
"The masterpiece is there," he said—
and the dread beauty of living
crushed us into reverence.

BETTE DARCIE LATIMER
Fisk University, 1948

The other is the prevalent picture of Harlem in the 'twenties, with all the Africanism of beating drums, hot breath, black shadows and moaning saxophones:

Yellow brown black
Limbs writhing in rhythm
Rhythm writhing limbs
Hot Momma Hey Hey
Where is Death if this is life
Night Life Night Death . . .
Saxophones moanin'
Groanin' groanin'
Where are de cotton fiels
Where is dat blue grass
Where are dem ole oat cakes
Not here Nigger
Hot Momma Hey Hey

The sentiments in these poems have been widely spread, but they were expressed with a certain sophistication and sympathy which made me curious about their author. I looked for him in many libraries in Europe and pursued the search again, when I was in America, from Harvard to New Orleans. At Washington I asked Alain Locke if he knew anything about Elihu Dunn. He passed the subject over so casually that I am wondering now if there was a sly twinkle in his eyes.

For no such person as Elihu Dunn has ever existed! Mr. Coward tells me that the whole anthology, with its portraits and biographies, was a hoax—a satire on the precious anthologies of the day which, one must agree, was "quite a good one." Indeed, it is an excellent one, since it reveals how facile and easily imitated are the sophistications, the artiness and the racialism of the period between the two wars.

And yet I wonder if the final joke is not really on Mr. Coward. Is it not just a bit too good to be a joke? So good that I am sorry to lose "Elihu Dunn," whose three books, if Mr. Coward had written them as well, might have seated him in the pit of the New Negro Movement. It is certainly an interesting thought.

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

OFFICERS OF THE NEW YORK *youth council seated around the table in a business session while the membership looks on.* *Hansen*

SCHOOLS

Pennsylvania Schools Discriminate: Widespread segregation and discrimination in the public school systems of Pennsylvania communities have been uncovered by a survey conducted by Rufus Smith, assistant field secretary. Assisting in making the survey were NAACP branches, Lincoln university, the Educational Equality League, and the Social Action division of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Smith discovered that segregated schools for Negroes persist in Pennsylvania as a recognized social institution. One-third of the thirty-seven communities visited maintain some form of formal separation between Negro and white pupils. There is a general unwillingness to integrate Negro teachers into the school system. Only thirteen of the towns visited employ Negroes on their teaching staffs. Where Negro teachers are employed, with the single exception of Pittsburgh, they may instruct colored students only. Although extra-curricular activities are widely integrated, Negro students are discouraged from participating in dramatics.

One of the communities visited, Carlisle, has since indicated that Negro students will not be segregated after the expiration of the present school term. Aside from Carlisle, segregated schools were found to exist in Johnstown, York, Coatesville, Morton, Chester and West Chester. Segregated classes within the same school exist in Washington, Downington, Kennett Square and Avondale.

This is the second educational survey conducted by the NAACP. In 1946 and 1947, a survey of New Jersey school systems revealed wide-spread discriminatory practices, many of which have since been eliminated through activity of the New Jersey state conference of NAACP branches.

Oppose Regional Plan: A majority of educators in southern Negro colleges look with disfavor on the segregated regional college plan, it has been disclosed in a poll taken by William N. Smith of Shaw university in Raleigh, N. C. The survey, which constituted an effort to obtain factual information on nine questions pertaining to regional colleges for Negroes, was made in preparation for a conference of the Atlanta All-Citizens Committee on the Southern Regional Education Plan.

Nineteen of the twenty-seven educators polled declared that they were not in favor of all-Negro institutions, even though they might be well-run and well-planned. The high percentage of educators disapproving the plan refutes the claims of southern governors and congressmen that southern Negroes are enxious to see the establishment of segregated regional colleges.

GIFTS

Ingram Fund: The NAACP received $803.09 on June 3 in contributions to the Ingram defense fund, bringing the grand total to $32,117.80. Of this money, the largest amount, $23,287.06, has been donated by NAACP branches; $1,479.53 has come from individuals; $1,214.43 has been contributed by churches; and organizations have given $6,036.78. Among the organizations which contributed to the fund in June were the 82nd Transportation Truck Company (Pacific Ocean Area), Madison County (Indiana) Industrial Union Council, Order of Eastern Star Pride Chapter 609 (Alabama), Negro Women Incorporated (New York) and United Steel Workers of America (Indiana).

Gift From Church: The Union Baptist church of New York City contributed $207.57 to the NAACP in June.

The board of trustees of the church also decided to make this contribution part of the annual budget of the church.

The co-pastors of Union Baptist church are Reverend George H. Sims, Sr. and Reverend George H. Sims, Jr. The elder Reverend Sims, now 77 years of age, was one of the most courageous and effective workers in the early days of the NAACP. He has continued to support the Association throughout the years and he is still active in the ministry.

Union Baptist is the third Baptist church in New York City which has contributed to the work of the NAACP in recent months. The other two Baptist contributors are the Mount Olivet Baptist church and the Metropolitan Baptist church.

Donations Received: Contributions and a bequest totaling $1,700 have been donated to the Association. The largest sum, $1,000, was raised at a meeting at Temple Israel, Lawrence, L. I., following an address by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was this congregation which recently purchased a life membership in the NAACP for its spiritual leader, Rabbi Judah Cahn, a member of the NAACP board of directors.

The Asociation has been notified of a bequest of $500 under terms of the will of the late Carroll A. Brooks of Washington. In response to the NAACP church program, Reverend George Sims, pastor of Union Baptist church, New York, presented a check of $150 on May 23. An additional sum of $50 has been received from Howard Lindsay, famous playwright and co-author of the Pulitizer prize winning play, "State of the Union."

New Life Member: Mrs. Arthur B. Spingarn, wife of the president of the Asociation has become a $500 life member. The contribution followed recent celebration of Mr. Spingarn's 70th anniversary, on which occasion he was presented with the sculptured head of a Zula woman, the gift of members of the board, staff and branches.

STUDENT POLL

Students Support Randolph Proposal: Results of a sampling of opinion among Negro college students indicates wide support of the proposal for no-participation in jim-crow armed services, as advocated by A. Philip Randolph and Grant Reynolds, leaders of the Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Service and Training.

A survey, conducted by the youth division of the NAACP, reveals that 71 percent of the 2280 young men who responded favor the Randolph-Reynolds proposal. A total of 13,000 questionnaires was sent out for distribution through NAACP college chapters to male Negro students attending 34 institutions. Responses were received from students in 26 colleges. Only 15 percent of those responding opposed the anti-jim-crow proposal. Another 13 percent was uncertain, and 1 percent failed to answer this question.

Other results of the survey follow:

1. If called today to register for a draft into segregated armed forces, what would you do?
   - Register and serve—24 percent
   - Register, but not serve, if called—23 percent
   - Refuse to register—14 percent
   - Don't know—39 percent

NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS *of the Illinois state conference of branches re-organized in Decatur May 1-2. Seated (L to R): Mrs. R. Jeannette Ivy, Springfield, secretary; Herbert L. Wright, Maywood, president; N. J. Henderson, Bloomington, treasurer; Standing: Mrs. Annabel Osby, Springfield, board member; Jasper Webster, Rockford, board member; Fred L. Harris, Decatur, second vice-president; Levi Morris, Chicago, first vice-president; Mrs. Katherine Holper, Maywood, board member; and Genoa Washington, Chicago, board member.*

Ted Mou

PANCAS OF THE PITTSBURGH, *Pa., branch photographed with the famous dancer Katharine Dunham (front row, center).*

A GROUP FROM *the Atlantic City, N. J., branch shown meeting with Congressman T. Millet Hand (R.-N. J.) on May 9, 1948. Pictured from left to right are Harry Fairbairn, special representative of the congressman, Bessye Duncan, Congressman T. Millet Hand, Mrs. Dorothy J. Manigault, Mrs. Alberta Douglass, and James E. King, branch president.*

Those who reject service constitute more than a third of the total —37 percent, and they express themselves as feeling "very strongly" about the position they have taken.

2. In case of a real war emergency, would you be willing to serve?
   Yes, without qualification—31 percent
   Yes, if segregation is abolished—51 precent
   No, not at all—10 precent
   No answer—8 percent

"It should be remembered that this poll is not entirely representative," commented Mrs. Ruby Hurley, youth secretary, in releasing the results. "The poll was a limited sampling of the opinion of the more favored youth of the race; the college students, including many veterans. We do not know what the results would have been had the questionnaire been submitted to a representative cross section of students, factory workers, farm hands, mechanics, unskilled laborers, and underprivileged youth. We present it for what it is, a sampling of opinion among young college men."

TESTIMONIAL DINNER

Dr. Gunnar Myrdal Honored: The Negro's struggle for equality is facilitated not only by the Constitution and the laws of the land, but also by "the glorious American ideals of democracy, liberty and equality," Dr. Gunnar Myrdal, author of *An American Dilemma,* told a distinguished dinner gathering at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City on June 2.

The famous Swedish statesman and social scientist spoke under the auspices of the Committe of 100, the fund raising organization for the Legal Defense and Educational Fund of the Association. Sharing the program with Dr. Myrdal were Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Bartley Crum, publisher of the newspaper *PM,* Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, Walter White and Roy Wilkins. Musical numbers were rendered by the baritone, Joseph James.

"Negroes are constantly gaining" in their pursuit of liberty, Dr. Myrdal asserted. "They have always many of the best whites fighting with them. They can fight wholeheartedly while their adversaries have a split personality. They have not only the law, but the national creed on their side." Gains are being made, Dr. Myrdal continued, in spite of the fact that "the treatment of the Negro people is America's greatest and most conspicuous scandal . . . For the colored peoples all over the world whose rising influence is axiomatic this scandal is salt in their wounds."

Continuing discrimination against Negroes "hurts our leadership in world affairs more than any other aspect of American life," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "It is our most vulnerable spot and practically every day we are attacked in international conferences because of it. While we now give world leadership in the economic field and potentially in the military, we will not achieve our destiny until we are able to give leadership in the moral and spiritual fields."

SPINGARN MEDALIST

Dr. Tobias 33rd Medalist: Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, has been selected as the 33rd Spingarn medalist. The medal, established in 1915 by the late president of the NAACP, Joel E. Spingarn, is awarded annually to a Negro American for distinguished achievement. Presentation was made at the June 27th session of the Association's 39th annual conference in Kansas City, Mo. Dr. Tobias was named by the nine-member Spingarn Medal Award Committee.

"In recognition of his consistent role as a defender of fundamental American liberties this medal is being awarded to Channing H. Tobias," the citation reads. "He brought to the President's Committee on Civil Rights intellectual vitality, courage and the richness of his long experience in the field of race relations. Largely due to his persistence and clear insight the

Bowens

THE ATLANTA *intercollegiate NAACP council, composed of students from Clark, Morehouse, Morris Brown and Spelman, helped the Association campaign for memberships and 40,000 Negro voters in Atlanta, Georgia.*

committee produced a report of historic significance in man's unending struggle for justice. Selflessly he has served his race, his church and his country in varied capacities, motivated at all times by a consuming pasion for social justice."

Dr. Tobias has also been a member of such bodies as the National Selective Service Board, the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation, and the Mayor's Committee on Unity in New York City. In 1944 he resigned from the New York State Committee on Discrimination and Employment following refusal of the governor to implement the recommendations of the committee.

For many years he was a senior secretary for the national YMCA, which position he left in 1946 to become the first Negro director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund. He is chairman of the board of trustees of Hampton institute, Hampton, Va., and a member of the Howard university board.

What the Branches Are Doing

CALIFORNIA: The civil-rights committee of the SAN DIEGO branch in its report to the branch executive committee listed the following activities:

Scope of the branch program on civil rights is limited to those civil rights which are defined in Sections 51, 52, 53, and 54 of the "California Law on Rights of Citizens" which provides that all citizens are entitled to full and equal use of places of public accommodation and amusement. These places include hotels, restaurants, barber shops, shaking rinks, dance halls, bars, etc.

Objectives of the campaign are to persuade business houses to cease discriminatory practices respecting their customers, and to urge Negroes and other minority groups discriminated against to use the facilities of the law freely and fully.

As a part of the civil-rights campaign, Gordon H. Stafford wrote a series of six articles in the San Diego *Comet* detailing the progress made in the campaign toward ending discrimination in public places. One thing brought out in the campaign was that few Negroes knew of the California law, one of the best civil rights laws in the country; nor were the business houses any better informed; and only rarely did Negroes attempt to patronize white-owned businesses covered by the law. A carefully conducted survey revealed that only one-third of the San Diego restaurants did discriminate against Negroes, and that the Negroes doing the testing were often the first ones to have patronized the two-thirds that did not discriminate.

A GROUP OF WORKERS *of the Memphis, Tenn., branch taken at the close of their membership campaign. Prizes were presented to successful contestants by Dr. Dan Hancock.*

ILLINOIS: The TRI-CITY branch reports a number of memberships from leading white citizens of their community. Marion O. Bond, assistant field secretary from the national office, worked with the branch in June on its membership campaign.

NORTH CAROLINA: Principal address at the STATE CONFERENCE OF NAACP BRANCHES, Charlotte, June 9-11, was delivered by Gloster B. Current, director of branches. Branches in practically every section of North Carolina sent delegates.

An outstanding feature of the conference was a forum on legal cases conducted by Curtis Todd and Herman Taylor, of the national legal committee, and J. S. Bowser and C. Jerry Gates, of the state legal committee. Madison S. Jones, Jr., administrative assistant national office, conducted a seminar for branch officials and delegates and addressed the conference on "Growth and Progress."

Panel leaders during the conference were Cyrus M. Johnson, director North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation; W. E. Bluford, department of social science, Johnson C. Smith university; William Smith, director North Carolina Committee CIO; Alpha Howze, manager Fairview homes; Dr. Roy S. Wynn and Charles Flowers, pilot and instructor Delta airfield.

NEW JERSEY: The opening meeting in the membership drive of the MONTCLAIR branch was addressed by Rev. D. C. Rice, pastor of the Union Baptist church, Montclair. Walter Bowie, youth council president, reported on the recent youth council conference held in Washington.

NEW YORK: The New York STATE CONFERENCE OF NAACP branches met in Grace Baptist church, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., May 21-23, with addresses by well known men and women in the field of race relations.

OHIO: Membership campaign of the CINCINNATI branch brought in more than four thousand members, according to latest reports from the branch. Final reports on the number of members have not been completed.

The branch sponsored radio show, "Private Citizen 13," started its summer vacation on June 6 and will return to the air from its original station, WCPO, early in September. The program, which has carried a message against racial and religious hatred for more than a year, has had two local writers and directors: Bill Fields and James E. Carter. The cast of "Private Citizen 13" is interracial and has been hailed for its dramatic performance by WCPO.

The branch also reports that the local Bell Telephone Company has given the West End Civic League and the branch a "polite brush off" in an exchange of letters in which these two organizations had asked for a conference in regard to hiring colored switchboard operators and other workers.

PANCA CLUB *members of the Roanoke, Va., branch during the recent nationwide NAACP membership campaign.*

A touching story of southern inhumanity to man was revealed to the branch secretary, Lester P. Bailey, when Robert Streety came into the local office and told what happened to him in Century, Florida, the morning of May 5.

Streeter had gone to the grocery store in this little southern town to pay his grocery bill of $12.65 to Louis Davis, the owner. He paid his debt and turned to go, but Lewis stopped him with, "You owe me $25 more!" When Streety asked why he was told by the storekeeper that Streety's brother-in-law had come in and got $25 for him. "I want it now," yelled Davis. An argument ensued. From here on began the traditional Dixie drama, of keeping Negroes in their "places," played in strict accordance with the rules of southern chivalry. Davis, a middle-aged man, followed the 73-yeard-old Streety to the latter's home where he lived with his sister. There Davis attacked Streety with a length of two-by-four. He beat him severely and left in anger when Streety's family interceded. But Davis came back with five other men, all of them young enough to be Streety's grandsons. The whole gang set upon him and would probably have beaten the old man to death had not a white insurance salesman stopped them.

When they refused to leave the vicinity of Streety's house, he called the sheriff. Now begins a tale of equal protection under the law. The sheriff put Streety in his car and drove him thirty miles north of Century, Florida, to Flemington, Alabama. Here he put the old man out and told him, "You'd better get away from these parts . . . those men want to kill you. If you want to live, leave. I can't be around all the time to protect you."

Streety boarded a bus for Montgomery, Alabama, where he caught a train for the north. Now he is in Cincinnati. That is as far as his old-age-pension allowance would take him. He is safe from southern chivalry, but he has left his life-long home, three acres of bloody Florida ground, and his wife and son behind. The NAACP has already taken steps to help him.

In CLEVELAND the mayor and the city council proclaimed April 25 as civil rights Sunday.

OREGON: George L. Thomas, who for the past two years, has been president of the PORTLAND branch, resigned in order to file himself as a candidate for the Oregon legislature in the Republican primaries. Mr. Thomas placed sixteen among 48 candidates, thirteen of whom were nominated.

TENNESSEE: The Tennessee State Conference of NAACP branches was re-organized on April 27. Objectives as set forth by the conference are as follows: stress on registering and voting, improving youth chapters, hiring of Negro policemen in major cities, getting Negroes into the National Guard, and organization of more branches throughout the state.

What the Regions Are Doing

SOUTHWEST: In what is believed to be the first instance of its kind in the history of Texas, the grand jury currently sitting at NACOGDOCHES in June returned a first-degree-murder indictment against a white peace officer for the murder of a Negro.

The unprecedented grand jury action named Constable Travis Helpinstill of Nacogdoches as the first-degree murderer of Ellis Hutson, Sr., on the morning of last March 13 in a corridor of the courthouse building when the latter, in the company of his wife Mrs. Charlene Hutson, attempted to make bond for his son who on the night before had been jailed by the constable on an assault charge. According to eyewitnesses, Helpingstill had become infuriated because the elder Hutson had declined to pay a $40 fine, out of which the constable received a certain percentage, and had drawn his gun and shot the Negro through the body three times, killing him almost instantly.

Acting for the state before the grand jury was District Attorney Ward Burke of Lufkin. A large part of the evidence he presented in securing the indictment was unearthed as a result of on-the-scene investigations made by Donald Jones, NAACP regional secretary, and Otto Mullinax, Dallas attorney, who came to Nacogdoches for this purpose several days after commission of the crime.

CAMPAIGN WORKERS *of the Staten Island, N. Y., branch during the recent nationwide membership campaign.*

NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS *of the Kentucky state conference of branches which was re-organized at Hopkinsville April 24-25. Pictured left to right are James A. Crumlin, Louisville, first vice-president; C. L. Brown, Paducah, second vice-president; Franklin Williams, NAACP special counsel; Louis P. McHenry, Hopkinsville, president; Phyllis Ellis, Louisville, board member; Gloster B. Current, director of branches; W. S. Dotson, Lexington, treasurer, and L. Davis, Paris.*

Helpinstill, it was revealed, had a long standing reputation as a "bad man." During the several months preceding the killing of Hutson, the constable is alleged to have beaten a Negro minister of the town with such severity that the minister was confined to the hospital for several months; to have whipped a Negro ex-soldier named Turner White so that White was compelled to spend an extended period in a hospital; and to have shot a white woman riding in an autmobile when the driver of the car did not immediately heed Helpinstill's cry to halt.

Attorney Otto B. Mullinax, of the firm of Mullinax, Wells and Ball, Dallas, Texas, offers this true short-short story setting forth an actual happening:

"A knock on my door at midnight March 8, 1948, admitted four peace officers into my small home where my wife and two children were sleeping. Curtly, they ordered me to dress and get in their car. My wife was frantic, because we had heard many stories of how these officers treated other people in this village, but I reassured her as best I could while dressing.

"I got into their car and was taken to the city hall. My hands were then handcuffed to my feet and one of the officers got a length of rubber hose, and the interrogation began.

"'Where were you last Saturday night? Who was with you? What did you do?' Thus the questions ran. All the while the officer with the hose was whipping me across my back, while the other three struck at my head and the front of my body with blackjacks.

"I told them all I knew or could remember, but they were never satisfied. The beating continued. Then the leader of the group (he who swung the rubber hose) straightened me back up in the chair and kicked me in the stomach, and then began bending the ends of my fingers back and hitting the ends of them. I would have told that man anything to stop the torture, but I couldn't imagine what they wanted to hear.

"Finally they tired of their torture, but not before I had almost lost all sense of pain. They dragged me to my feet, one of them striking me across the eye with his pistol, as I was placed in jail.

"The next day I pleaded guilty to being drunk and disorderly, and was released. I left town the same day.

"I remember that officer saying to me, 'What do you do?' I told him that I was going to GI-school to be a tailor. He remarked, 'That's all you black bastards are good for, is just to go to school. You won't work at all and ain't worth killin.'"

That is the story as it was told by a citizen of this country, and verified by his wife, as the livid scar of his mistreatment stood out on his body as exhitit "A." He was worth killing, however, because this same Negro, whose home is in Nacogdoches, Texas, served as a soldier for thirteen months overseas in the Pacific where he was injured and three times operated upon. The hospital discharged him as 60 percent disabled.

Now he is learning a new trade; that is, when the "due processes of Nacogdoches' law permit. And, you know, somehow or other, he still thinks everything will work out for the best when the people know what is happening—even in Nacogdoches.

ELLIS HUTSON, JR., *whose father was slain and who was himself beaten by a Nacogdoches, Texas, constable because young Hutson failed to say "No Sir." (See Nacogdoches regional item beginning on page 215).*

Book Reviews

"RACE" NOVELS

***Negro Voices in American Fiction.* By Hugh M. Gloster. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1948. XIV+ 295pp. $3.50.**

Dr. Gloster in this book undertakes to give an account of the published novels and short stories written by American Negroes in the United States from the beginnings to 1940, and of the social backgrounds from which these writings arose.

The book adds little to what may be found in the earlier books containing material on the same subject beyond extending by three years the period covered in the last one, and furnishing synopses of the plots of the works of the more important Negro novelists, as well as of many of the lesser ones. The works of his predecessors are out of print and the present work is therefore the only one now available on this subject.

The book may or may not be a Ph.D. thesis, but it has all the earmarks of one. Unfortunately, it lacks the fullness of knowledge and accuracy which we have come to expect in the better ones, shortcomings which might find more justification if the author had been a pioneer in his field.

It is rather startling to have the author (even though he is a professor at Hampton) tell us that "the plight of the freedman *was not much better* than that of his former owner," and a student of the subject will be quite unprepared for a statement such as "It (Mrs. Harper's *Iola Leroy*) was the first published novel by an American Negro after the Civil War." Had Dr. Gloster consulted, for example, the Howard University Library (which, incidentally, has a copy of every work of fiction of Negro authorship listed by him, as well as quite a few others) he could have avoided this and other errors and omissions.

Your reviewer's first reaction on laying down the present book was one of regret that Sterling Brown's *The Negro in American Fiction* is no longer in print.

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN

LATIN AMERICA

***Lands of the Dawning Morrow: The Awakening from Rio Grande to Cape Horn.* By Carleton Beals. Indianapolis-New York: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1948. 336pp. $4.00.**

Anyone who is at all acquainted with the name of Carleton Beals expects a book about Latin America by this author to have, of course, a warm sympathy for the masses, broad knowledge of the subject, and vivid writing. The reader will find all these qualities in *Lands of the Dawning Morrow*, a book of impressions and convictions resulting from its author's recent nine-months' trip of investigation through the Latin-American countries.

Mr. Beals paints charmingly vivid pictures of the natural scenery of these countries he knows so well, gives vignettes of their peoples and cultures, describes the growth of their cities; tells about their plans for better land use, their railways and highways, and other socio-economic changes which he regards as revolutionary both in nature and extent. He also devotes chapters to the new upsurge of creative talent in the plastic arts and letters, which he regards as perhaps the most significant in the world today.

There is a section on Juan Perón expressing sharp disagreement with the fidgety State Department officiousness that has identified *El Coronel* with European fascists. Perón, explains Mr. Beals, is pro-Argentine, with a straightforward program designed to benefit the poor and the exploited. "The Perón administration in Argentina," he adds, "may suffer from grave defects, but it is the majority choice of the people and today would be re-elected by an even greater, an almost overwhelming, majority in free elections." He has a section on the war in its effects upon the economies of the various countries, with consideration of the shortcomings of our good-neighbor policy. Distribution of American arms to Latin America he views with distrust because of what followed in the wake of such distribution at the close of World War I; namely, the Chaco War and the strengthening of reaction.

"Our harsh race-divided United States could learn much [from Latin America]. If class divisions are still sharp and unjust in much of Latin America, race prejudices are few, and those exist mostly where North Americans have intruded." We could learn much from them in city planning, in land colonization and resettlement, voluntary co-operative health programs, university student movements, and mass distribution of cheaply printed books. We *Norteamericanos* could well go to school to such democrats, sketched in profile by the author, as Joaquín Garcia Monje, of Costa Rico; Vincente Saenz, of Mexico; and Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, of Peru.

Mr. Beals offers us much food for thought in a book whose desultory wandering in experiences, when summarized, point the way to the future of Latin America as well as ourselves.

Despite its excellencies, however, the book is marred by either carelessness or poor proof reading in the section "New Opportunities for Writers." On page 215, for instance, *Casa-Grande e Senzala* is listed as a "powerful novel" and spelled "Casa Grandey Senzala." The book is actually a study in social history as its author Gilberto Freyre makes clear in his four prefaces to the fourth edition. Freyre is again called "premier Brazilian novelist" on page 45. Of the author's twenty odd books which this reviewer has read, not one is a novel, for Freyre is, in fact, a very brilliant social historian. On page 216 *José Américo Almeida* becomes "José Amenco de Almeido." His novel is *A Bagaceria* (actually a place for the storing of "cane trash," not just "Trash" as Mr. Beals would have it) instead of "A Bragaceira." It might be confusing also to refer to *José Lins do Rego* as simply "José do Rego." Alberto Rangel's book is *Inferno Verde*, not "Infierno Verde." On page 217, the Argentine thinker *José Ingenieros* is mispelled "José Ingineros." Title of Rómulo Lachatañeré's collection of Negro stories and songs, page 223, is *¡¡Oh, mío Yemayá!!* not "Yemahá." Nor is Ildefonso Pereda Valdés' *El Negro Rioplatense* "a mine of information" on the Negro of the Rio Plata, actually the book is derivative and sketchy.

In passing it might be remarked that Fernando Ortiz of Cuba deserves Mr. Beals' fulsome praise as "one of the truly significant New World figures of our day." No single man, perhaps, has done so much for the rehabilitation of the reputation of the New World Negro as Fernando Ortiz y Fernández, a truly great man of catholic taste and vast erudition.

J. W. I.

WRITERS

Your short stories, articles, books and plays should be sold? Send today for FREE circular!

DANIEL S. MEAD LITERARY AGENCY
Dept. T, 264 Fifth Ave. New York 1, N. Y.

Ladies!

SAVE MONEY

On our MAGNOLIA BLEACH and MAGNOLIA CLEANSING CREAM Combination (**"FREE GIFT** one bottle of Quality Perfume"). Price Only $1.90 (Tax Included), plus a few cents C.O.D. charges. SEND NO MONEY! A Postal Card will do. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED or YOUR MONEY BACK!

(Tear off Coupon)

Magnolia Products Co.
P.O. Box 1297, New Orleans 12, La.

Gentlemen:

Please send me C.O.D. your MAGNOLIA BLEACH and MAGNOLIA CLEANSING CREAM COMBINATION; also your FREE GIFT OFFER—One Bottle of Quality Perfume.

NAME.....
(Please Print)

ADDRESS.....
(Street or R.F.D.)

CITY.....STATE.....

"DON'T BE AFREUD!"

***The American People*; A Study in National Character. By Geoffrey Gorer. New York: W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., 1948. 246pp. $3.00.**

Mr. Bernard De Voto does not like this book. It is "frivolous," unscientific, inadequate and not objective—as are all books which disturb complacency. And, what is worse, it is written with a pen instead of a calculating machine.

For example, in noting "the very great erotic fetishist value given to women's breasts in contemporary America," Mr. Gorer observes that "The great addiction of most American men to milk as a drink has also probably symbolic significance." Mr. De Voto misquotes this comment and then proceeds to demolish it in the DeVotian manner: "Is there such an addiction? Sure a lot of American men like milk, but so do a lot of American women. And what is the ratio of milk bars to saloons and soda fountains?" (*New York Herald Tribune Weekly Book Review*, March 28, 1948.

This sounds good and oh so mathematically critical, but it ignores the fact that Mr. Gorer's concern with the milk-drinking habits of American males, which most Europeans take for granted, is to suggest symbolic significance, and the fact that American women also drink a lot of milk does not affect the suggestion. Moreover, if ratios have value in this argument, the ratio of milk bars and soda fountains to saloons is more likely to be revealing than the ratio Mr. De Voto requires. Actually, the only figures necessary to establish the statistical proof demanded by Mr. De Voto are those of the annual per capita consumption of milk by adult American males and females, as compared with similar consumption in other countries where the per capita *production* of milk is comparable.

This quibble intrigues me because it has the sort of psychological flavor which Mr. Gorer is so adept at communicating. It almost seems as if Mr. De Voto feels (and it would be harsh to blame him) that, coming from an Englishman, the charge of milk-drinking is linked with that of being a sissy—and the fear of being a sissy is one of the major American characteristics discussed by Mr. Gorer. It is certainly a prevalent one, emphasized for me on the same day that I read Mr. Gorer's book by General Vandenburg's insistence that he was not a sissy. No, sir, he would "rather they call me a so-and-so."

In fact, Mr. Gorer's approaches and Mr. De Voto's responses suggest that many Americans will not like *The American People*. A book that centres its argument in the mother-complex, which shows why this complex is so widespread in America, and how many national characteristics (including a "panic fear of homosexuality") it creates, might sell but it can hardly hope to be acceptable. Yet within the limits the author sets himself, and in spite of his determination to be anthropological in the Meadian school, it gives a fair enough picture of the attitudes and motivations of those who like to think themselves 100 per cent Americans—"free, white and over twenty-one." Fortunately for the world there are also a large number of other American natives to whom Mr. Gorer's analyses hardly apply.

Therefore, I believe that most Negroes who have not been to Fisk university, and even some renegades who have, will enjoy this book. Psychologically they can afford to, as these samples of Mr. Gorer's conclusions about Negroes indicate:

> The signs of friendship, of love, are a necessity for the American. He is insatiable in his demands for them, for any occasion on which they are withheld raises the gnawing doubt that maybe one is not lovable, not a success. . . . One of the most paradoxical illustrations of this situation can be seen in the South, in the attitude demanded by the whites from the Negroes. The Negroes are kept in their subservient position by the ultimate sanctions of fear and force, and this is well known to whites and Negroes alike. Nevertheless, the whites demand that the Negroes shall appear smiling, eager, and friendly in all their dealings with them. Any impassivity or withdrawal—and how much more sullenness—is interpreted as impertinence or hostility; and any Negro who fails to demonstrate a friendliness which nobody could rationally expect him to feel is stigmatized as "uppity."
>
> The crucial test of the concept of Americanism is the case of the American Negro. By any test of length of residence of the family in the country, of language, of ideology, the American Negro has better claims for complete Americanism than most of his white compatriots; but only the most unrealistic egalitarian would claim that this is conceded to them as a group, though the legal and civil disabilities under which they suffer are less in some parts of the country than in others.
>
> The character of the Negroes is systematically distorted by the fact that they live in a world in which authority is continuously, though apparently capriciously, hostile; . . . and they permanently feel resentment they are not permitted to express. This suppressed resentment, even when it is not fully conscious, has obvious destructive social potentialities, which provide a rational justification for the fear which is felt by most white Americans, though it normally only attains an obsessive quality in the South, and which assures the perpetuation of the treatment which will produce resentment.

There are other reasons, too, why the Negro does not need to be afreud of Mr. Gorer's book, but he does not discuss them. Discretion is the better part even of Mr. Gorer's valor.

CEDRIC DOVER

***Feathers in the Arrow*: An Approach for Coloured Writers and Readers. By Cedric Dover. Bombay, India: Padma Publications Ltd., 1947. 36pp. Rs 1-8-0.**

This is a paradoxical little pamphlet of truisms and trivialities displaying a shuffling compromise between common sense on the one hand and a semi-metaphysical epexegesis on the other. So long as Mr. Dover sticks to the bare skeleton of his thesis—the problem

of the writer in terms of language, audience, and content—he perforce expounds platitude and therefore makes sense; but he is not content to do this throughout much of his essay. He must play variations on his theme and then he becomes arty and amphibolous. For instance, he talks much about poetry and the function of the poet, yet he never makes clear whether he is talking about poetry in the narrow English or the broader German sense of *Dichtung*. The reader is likewise at sea when he tries to find out what Mr. Dover means by a classic. And for some reason our author seems to swear by the leftist aestheticism of one Jack Lindsay. But where he really comes a whopper is in this dictum: "I firmly believe that the salvation of the coloured peoples must be found in communism, but it is a salvation we must work out ourselves." There is really little to choose from between a *comorra* of commissars and a klan of kleagles.

The problem of the Eurasian, actually a marginal man defectively assimilated to the West both culturally and linguistically, is real enough, and Mr. Dover states it brilliantly; but the Eurasian's challenge is not that of the American or Cuban or Brazilian Negro, say, writing as a national bred to English, Spanish or Portuguese languages. Actually, the problem which Mr. Dover poses is that of a minuscule and largely deracinated minority, and it is for the most part factitive so far as the various colored peoples are concerned, be they New World Negroes, Africans or Orientals. That "unity of ideology, mythology, condition and circumstances," to which our author keeps referring, is three-fourths myth.

J. W. I.

IN THE MAGAZINES

The editors of *Présence Africaine* have sent us a copy of their first issue, November-December 1947. This is an Afro-French monthly published in Paris under the editorship of Alioune Diop, with the assistance of an editorial board and a *comité de patronage* made up principally of his white compatriots.

The following are listed as members of the editorial staff: B. Dadié, Cissé Dia, Ayouné, G. Balandier, F.-D. Cissokho, Mamadou Dia, Mercier, Meyé, H. Panassié (the famous expert on American jazz), A. Sadji, T. Serpos, and M. Sillaret. On the collaborating committee are some of France's leading writers and scholars, as well as our own Richard Wright. A few of them are well-known on this side of the Atlantic, men like Jean-Paul Sartre, Albert Camus, Aimé Césaire, and Marcel Griaule.

If this first issue is any criterion, *Présence Africaine* promises to be a very lively and illuminating addition to French journalism. Articles in this 192-page issue vary considerably in quality and range in tone from the semi-satirical J. Howlett's review of *J'Irai Cracher sur vos Tombes*, through the soberly serious, to the scholarly and the recondite.

André Gide writes a foreword, from which we quote two paragraphs:

For centuries so-called civilized people scarcely noticed black Africa at all except to exploit her. There were times when a few people would evince a hesitant curiosity in her, prodded by their interest in the exotic. For Rabelais had already written, "Africa always has something new to offer." Africa used to offer us costly products unknown to our temperate climes: ebony, ivory, and strange and terrible animals; and especially her human cattle, offering opportunities for enormous profits. It was thus that Africa swam into our ken. It was not that we felt that Africa and her "backward" people had nothing to teach us, but that they offered prizes to seize and wealth to plunder. All the more reason why some noble souls inclined to pity were revolted by such flagrant abuses and moved to sympathize with their suffering brothers. It became our duty then to raise them up to our level. . . .

So far as the Negroes themselves are concerned we have exhibited three periods of attitudes, and we are now in the last. First there was exploitation; then a pitying condescension; and finally this comprehension which makes us not only try to help, to lift up, and gradually to instruct; but the broader and deeper desire to let ourselves be instructed by them. We have suddenly discovered that they too have something to teach, but that in order for them to talk to us we must consent to listen.

Editor Diop sets forth the purpose of his journal in the lead article, from which we excerpt these passages:

This review is not under the bidding of any philosophical or political ideology. It is open to the collaboration of all men of goodwill (white, yellow, and black), who are willing to help us define the African's creativity and to hasten his integration in the modern world. *Présence Africaine* comprises three essential parts: The first part will contain authorative studies of the culture and civilization of Africa by well-known scholars. There will also be searching examinations of the methods of integrating the black man in western civilization. The second part, which is the most important in our eyes, will be composed of texts by Africans (novels, short stories, plays, etc.). Finally, part three will be devoted to a review of art and thought concerning the black world. Later issues will give Arabic texts written by Africans and translated into French. Also there will be a column dedicated to informing young Africans of the diverse forms of humanistic thought in Europe. A few pages at the end of each number will present significant facts of our present-day social life. . . . In establishing this magazine, our first and principal aim is to make an appeal to the youth of Africa who has long hungered for intellectual food. Few echoes of intellectual life in Europe reach him. . . . Our hope is that this magazine can constitute itself a window through which young Africa can look out upon the world. . . .

The project for this magazine dates back to 1942-43, when a certain number of overseas students, witnessing a stricken Europe questioning herself as to the efficacy and genuineness of her values, gathered themselves together to study that same situation and to weigh the distinctive qualities of their own being. . . . Reaching beyond the confines of French colonization, it intends to raise and study the general problem of Europe's relations with the rest of the world, taking Africa as an example, especially since her black mankind finds itself to be the most disinherited. . . .

Among the contributors are Marcel Griaule, "The Unknown Negro"; G. Balandier, "The Negro is a Man"; Richard Wright, "Bright and Morning Star," from *Uncle Tom's Children*, in a French version by Boris Vian; Gwendolyn Brooks, "Ballad of Pearl May Lee" in both the original English and a French version by Madeleine Gautier; and Abdoulaye Sadji, first chapter of his novel "Nini." There are also a number of short sketches, prose poems, a play, book reviews, *chroniques*, and a review of the reviews.

This parliamentary interlocution of January 28, 1948, which we cull from the *Colonial Parliamentary Bulletin*, February, 1948, tells how the natives in northern Rhodesia are even jim-crowed in the postoffice:

MR. DRIBERG asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he will request the Government of Northern Rhodesia to take immediate steps to abolish the present system of separate entrances for Africans and Europeans in Post Offices in that territory.

MR. CREECH JONES: I understand that 32 out of 51 existing Post Offices in Northern Rhodesia provides a common entrance for Europeans and Africans, and that the local Government intend to make the same arraangements at all new Post Offices. In regard to the 19 Post Offices without common entrance, I am taking the matter up with the local government.

The May 20, 1948 issue of the Socialist *Leader* carries this item on the Gold Coast strike:

Recent reports indicate that local strikes on the Gold Coast have now expanded into an anti-imperialist, anti-European movement of considerable dimensions. Troops at Gibralter, thousands of miles off, are apparently standing by ready to be flown to West Africa to uphold "law and order"—the Empire of George the Sixth and of the big planting and mining syndicates who virtually "own" that particular area of our democratic "Commonwealth."

Martial law has been proclaimed in Accra, the colonial capital. And that vigilant watchdog of Empire, "The Evening Standard," complains that Africans "are beginning to discuss the desirability of driving out the Europeans," and predicts that, one day, Africa, too, will quit the British Empire—pardon, "Commonwealth" (where everything is common except the wealth!).

Foothills, a student quarterly of the University of Denver, devotes twenty-two pages of its Winter 1948 issue to an abridgement of "A Report on Minorities in Denver," made by the mayor's interim survey committee.

These two items from the article are revealing: "The first policeman in Denver was a Negro. Several of the first firemen were Negroes. Today it is almsot impossible for a Negro to hold such a job."

As a result of the parliamentary elections of May 26 in South Africa, the 78-year-old Jan Christian Smuts, for twenty-four years prime minister, was turned out of office. Smuts officially resigned on May 28 and Governor General Brand van Zyl then called upon 74-year-old Dr. Daniel F. Malan, leader of the Nationalist Party, to form a new cabinet. Mr. Malan has long been a champion of white supremacy as well as freedom from British control.

Since the color issue was the reason for Smuts' defeat, and remember that Smuts has "always regarded the colored community as an appendage of the European population" and that next to the "jackass the Negro is the most patient of animals," it is revealing to read Dr. Malan's extreme racist views. We reprint excerpts from "Dr. Malan's Message," as recorded in the Cape Town *The Sun,* issue of May 21, 1948, as extracted from the Apartheid Manifesto:

> The white race in South Africa must be protected. In order to do this, the present parliamentary representation in Parliament must be changed. Therefore as a start it is necessary to deny the Natives any further representation in Parliament although a few years ago we gave them this special representation. Then we must *remove all colored voters* from the *Common Voters Roll* and place them on *separate rolls.* Having done this, we *must not allow* them to vote for *any* member of Parliament. They should be allowed to hold a *separate election* all on their own and then elect a separate *Representative Council* consisting of Coloreds. These Coloreds can then appoint 3 Europeans to attend Parliament and take part in *certain* discussions only. On no account *may* they vote on such matters as:
>
> (a) *No confidence in the Government.*
> (b) *Declaration of War; and*
> (c) *Changes to the laws relating to non-Europeans.*
>
> To protect the white race further, the Colored people must be given a *different* class of school syllabus, so that in the Colored Schools better *domestic workers* could be trained and more efficient *farm laborers* could be obtained.
>
> There must be rigid separation in the *Church,* the *school,* the *home* and in the different *spheres of labor.* The Colored people must be made to realise that they belong to a separate race and must be kept separate. Moreover the Colored people must be *removed* from where they *live* at present in the towns and designated to *separate living areas,* because it is quite wrong to *allow* them to live in the *same streets* with the Europeans [i.e., whites] and to allow their children to come in contact with them.
>
> The Colored people should be given an opportunity to enter into such trades as the government *should decide.* It is not in their interests that they should be allowed *freedom* to *choose* the *trades* they *desire.* It is further in the interests of the Colored people that *none* of them should be allowed to become a *member* of the *Provincial Council* as at present. The law must be so changed that it will make provision for three Europeans to *represent them.* . . .
>
> The status of all *poor whites* will be raised because the Colored people must be placed under their *protection.*
>
> The Europeans will on a Christian basis *assure* the place of the Colored people so that they may *neither* stake their claim for *free* competition with the Europeans as at present, or be subjected to exploitation by the Natives.
>
> Finally, the Colored people *may belong* only to *those churches* which *believe* in *segregation.* Those churches *daring to oppose* the belief that segregation is the *correct* and *right* policy will be *dealt* with. [All italics are found in original. The Colored people referred to throughout the article are the Cape Colored, a half-caste people numbering probably about a half million. Because of their superior opportunities, they supply much of the unskilled and semi-skilled work in the areas in which they live.—Ed.]

In part commemoration of the one-hundreth anniversary of the abolition of Negro slavery in the French West Indies, Mme Thérèse G. Monnerville, wife of M. Gaston Monnerville, president of the French "Senate," writes an informing article on "The Results of One Hundred Years of Freedom in the Antilles and French Guiana." The article appeared in the March-April, 1948, issue of *Les Femmes de l'Union Française d'Outre-Mer et Métropole* (Women of the French Union Overseas and in France). Since it is short we quote it herewith:

> Slavery was abolished on French soil exactly one hundred years ago and France has never had occasion to regret this brave gesture of its elders in acceptance of the proposition of the non-clerical republican, the Alsatian Victor Schoelcher [1804-1893, a wealthy Parisian merchant noted for his anti-slavery and republican propaganda].
>
> These few concrete examples will be much more convincing to you than a thousand words:
>
> *Guiana:* Gave us Governor-general Félix Eboué, a full-blooded Negro, who was in the forefront of the resistance movement from the early days of our defeat in 1940, in spite of the fact that his three children were at the time in France and subject to being held as hostages by the Germans.
>
> She gave us the physician-colonel Jean Martial, who died at Djibouti in 1939 from overwork. He had successfully fought yellow fever in Dakar.
>
> She gave us M. Gaston Monnerville, present president of the Council of the Republic; M. Eutrope, former governor of Laos [Indo-China]; M. Persinette-Gautrez, procurer-général at Brazzaville [French Equatorial Africa].
>
> *Guadeloupe:* Permitted us to have the naval captain Heliodore Mortenol, a full-blooded Negro, who was General Gallieni's right-hand man and who helped to save Paris during the war of 1914-18.
>
> To her we owe M. Serge Denis, inspector-general of public instruction, as well as the former polytechnic student, General Suffren-Hébert, an engineer in the aviation engineering corps of the Air Ministry [The *École Polytechnique* at Paris trains engineers, artillery officers, and members of the French army engineering corps].
>
> *Martinique:* Has given us that great resister, Governor-general Bayardelle, who, alas, has recently died. It is to Martinique that we owe M. Robert Attuli, member of the *Cour de Cassation* and the first man-of-color to be admitted to such a high judicial post [The *Cour de Cassation* or Court of Appeals corresponds to the U. S. Supreme Court].
>
> To her we owe the celebrated Professor Morestin, one of the fathers of esthetic surgery; Dr. Le Dentu, former assistant surgeon to the hospitals of Paris; M. Botro-Roussel, medical inspector-general; Dr. J. Turiaf, former head of assistants in surgery and staff physician to the hospitals of Paris since 1943; medical chief Parfaite, today head physician in the hospital at Cayenne [French Guiana]; Dr. Garnier, former head of the clinic at the Paris faculty; Dr. Garcin, staff physician to the hospitals of Paris and professor of neurology on the Paris medical faculty; Dr. Osenat, head of the clinic of the Paris medical faculty; Dr. Remineris, head of the dermatological clinic at the Saint-Louis Hospital; the renowned surgeon Aliker, at present serving in Fort-de-France [Martinique]; Mlle. Gertrude, head lecturer in vegetable biology at the Sorobonne; M. Montaigne, former polytechnic student, engineer, now occupying a high position in the SNCF [Société Nationale de Chemin de Fer, The French National Railways].
>
> There are outstanding laboratory men: doctors Zizine, Pamela, Rosa; prominent teachers: M. Henri Léopold, agrégé in English, professor at the lycée Louis—le-Grand; M. Gratiane, agrégé in English, professor at the lycée Claude-Bernard; M. Cénac-Thaly, agrégé in physics and chemistry, professor at the lycée Saint-Louis. And there are many others teaching in the lycées in the provinces.
>
> There are also governors: Messrs. Desmée, Blacher, Saller; great administrators: Messrs. Terrac, in Guiana; Peux, in the Cameroons; Rouam-Sim, in the Sudan; and M. Silvandre, notary at Dakar and deputy for the Sudan [A French *notaire,* who has ministerial rank, is not to be confused with the American *notary.*]
>
> In the realm of music, three women are especially outstanding: Mlle. Hélène Brunet, Guyanaise; Mme. Clavius-Marius, Martiniquaise; both first prize winners in piano at the Paris Conservatory; and Mme. Maïotte Almaby, Martiniquaise, alas, too soon dead, composer of music which the great critics, described as "l'Albeniz francais," winner of the first prize in violin, at the Paris Conservatory. [Isaac Albéniz, 1860-1909, was a Spanish composer and court pianist famous for his pianaforte compositions.]
>
> At the French bar we have a galaxy of able lawyers born in these three old colonies, and everywhere throughout the French Union there are Antillian and Guyanais technicians in all branches of industry: engineers, architects and mechanics, contributing, through their broad knowledge and professional skills, to the constant improvement of French standards.
>
> You will notice that these young minds, newcomers to Western civilization, form an intellectual elite indifferent to mere mercenary aims, one that is attracted by a love of culture

toward disinterested goals. Their chief purpose is to make themselves useful to society. France can be proud of her children from beyond the seas. Every time she has been attacked, they have courageously defended her, enlisting voluntarily during the two wars of 1914-18 and 1939-45. Marvelous heroes have issued from their ranks!

In another article I shall tell about the praiseworthy achievements of other territories beyond the seas.

To End All Stories

(*Continued from page 205*)

for a marriage license. He would have the marriage annulled. He was so prejudiced against Negroes he might even kill her for deceiving him. Her days became filled with constant dread.

Shortly after this when he stopped at his box for mail he found a letter saying his mother had died. His father had died years before. It was from his elder sister. She wanted him to come home for the funeral.

He was so upset he forgot to destroy the letter. He slipped it into his side coat pocket. Then he began to scheme how he could make the trip without Lupe discovering his destination. At dinner he told her he'd have to spend a week in Cincinnati at the Philco radio plant to complete his radio course. She thought it strange but said nothing.

Then she noticed the tip of the letter extending from his pocket. This surprised her more than the other. She had never known him to receive a letter before.

That night, after he was asleep, she got out of bed and read the letter. To her complete astonishment she learned that he had Negro blood. In fact, he was from the same little town in Tennessee where she'd been born. As she continued to read she recognized his family. She had known them well. They were distantly related to her family. She even recalled having seen him when she was a child, but he was ten years older and wouldn't remember her.

She was so happy and jubilant over the discovery she awakened him. Waving the letter, laughing and crying at the same time, she cried, "I'm one, too, Ferdy! I'm one, too, darling." She fell on the bed and began kissing him passionately.

But he pushed her roughly aside and jumped to his feet. His face was white and stricken; he was shaken to the core. "One what?" he yelled. "What are you talking about?"

"I'm like you," she said, laughing at him. "See, I read the letter. I'm from Pinegap, Tennessee; I'm a Williams, too. My mama was Dora Williams. I'm Sadie. I even remember you—you're Clefus."

The color came back into his face. He sat down on the side of the bed. "Well, what do you know!" he exclaimed.

For the first few days they were jubilant over the discovery that they both had Negro blood. Now they would not have to live in a constant state of dread and apprehension. They would not have to take so many baths or spend so much on bleach preparations. They could go together uptown on Saturday afternoons, he to the barbershop, she to the hair dresser. Afterwards they could stop at the Savoy and dance to the good hot rhythm of the Negro bands.

They felt they had discovered the happy combination of being white and colored too.

Of course, he took her with him on the trip to Tennessee. They visited their families and told them the whole story. Everything worked out perfectly.

On their return they looked forward to a life of bliss. It was such great fun fooling all the white people with whom they worked. They laughed about it at night and felt like great conspirators.

But after the jubilance wore off, and they had settled down to the daily routine of living, a strange disillusionment came. They began feeling betrayed by each other. Each experienced bitter disappointment in the knowledge that the other was not "pure white." They realized that had they known of the other's Negro blood they would not have become married.

Each became furious at the other's deceit. In fact, they got so mad at each other they quit speaking and are now suing for divorce on the grounds of false pretenses.

Leading Man At 17

(*Continued from page 204*)

forming on the *Treasury Star Parade* and the *Ave Maria Hour*. In his radio work he was privileged to perform with such theatrical luminaries as Constance Bennett, Paul Robeson, Helen Hayes, and Canada Lee.

Turning fully to the stage and its opportunities, Earle appeared in the 1943 revival of *Run Little Chillun'*. After rigid study with the American Negro Theatre, he was cast in that repertory company's production of *Three's A Family*. Later, he played the romantic lead in the same play for Hospital Shows Incorporated, appearing at numerous convalescent centers. Then came the adaptation of the Yordan play, and Earle was placed in the role of "Rudolph—the boy from the South." The play, after a month in Harlem, and another month spent in rehearsal, was brought to Broadway by John Wildberg, and Earle Hyman came with it.

For many months that followed, Earle was applauded for his vivid portrayal in *Anne Lucasta*. He was selected, along with Hilda Simms and Frederick O'Neal, to head the road cast of the same play which ran in Chicago for eight solid months at the Civic Theatre. When the Chicago company closed, Earle returned to the New York cast which was then playing at the Mansfield Theatre.

It was during this time that he encountered the taxicab incident.

Before the end of that year, critics had begun to speak of him as one of the "most promising Negro actors in the theater." And in view of this aspiration, the blanket phrase—"from leading man at 17 to Shakespeare at 19"—just about sums up the theatre career of Earle Hyman, thus far. His greatest desire is to someday do *Hamlet*.

Plight of Indians

(*Continued from page 203*)

the same as public lands and public moneys and disposable by legislation or administrative action without consulting the Indian owners.

Indian tribal or municipal courts are not generally permitted to judge non-Indians committing crimes within their jurisdiction. Indian councils are generally similarly limited to a large extent in regard to legislation concerning resident non-Indians.

The current publicity regarding the plight of the Indians affords a golden opportunity for the dissemination of information concerning the descendants of the first inhabitants of this continent. Armed with the facts in place of reams of fiction and misunderstanding, men of all races and creeds can unite in alleviating the present plight of the American Indian.

REFERENCES

1. Contrary to popular belief Bartolomé de las Casas was not responsible for the introduction of Negro slavery into the Antilles. Negro as well as white slavery had long been legal in Spain and was first legalized in the Indies by the Royal Cédula of September 16, 1501. Fernando Ortiz reviews the main facts in his *Contrapunteo Cubano*, Ch. XIV. *Ed.*
2. Associated Press, March 12; New York Times, March 14, p. 7.
3. 44 Congressional Record, 2447-8.
4. March 14, p. 24.
5. Saul K. Padover, *Jefferson*, pp. 11-12.

LEGAL DIRECTORY

The following directory of some of the many colored lawyers in this country is carried in response to numerous inquiries from readers desiring to contact attorney outside their home towns. The Crisis maintains no legal bureau, and the N.A.A.C.P. handles only cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizen rights.

ARKANSAS

W. Harold Flowers
Masonic Temple, Pine Bluff
Telephone: 919

J. R. Booker
Century Building, Little Rock
Telephone: 2-4248

CALIFORNIA

Geo. R. Vaughns
1027 Adeline St., Oakland 7
Telephone: TWinoaks 9688

Mathews & Williams
Charles H. Matthews — David W. Williams
2510 S. Central Ave., Los Angeles 11
Telephone: ADams 1-9739—ADams 1-6712

James T. Phillips
33 W. Mountain St., Pasadena 3
Telephone: Sycamore 7-4124

CONNECTICUT

W. Arvey Wood
36 Park Row, Stamford
Telephone: Stamford 3-7037

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

T. Douglas Davidson
1226 You St., N. W., Washington 9
Telephones: ADams 8497 & DEcatur 1280

GEORGIA

Austin T. Walden
428 Herndon Bldg., Atlanta 3
Telephone: Walnut 3536

Thomas J. Henry
208 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta
Telephone: Lamar 4710

ILLINOIS

Loring B. Moore
180 W. Washington St., Chicago 2
Telephone: RANdolph 1094

Ellis & Westbrooks
3000 South State St., Chicago 16
Telephone: CALumet 4968—4969

William Henry Huff
520 E. 35th St., Chicago 16
Telephone: OAK 6749

INDIANA

Charles Quincy Mattocks
427 W. 30th St., Indianapolis 8
Telephone: Wabash 1444

KANSAS

Theodore R. Gardner
519½ North Main Street, Wichita 2
Telephone: 2-8143

KENTUCKY

Charles W. Anderson, Jr.
602 W. Walnut St., Louisville 3
Telephone: Jackson 6646 & Wabash 4765

MASSACHUSETTS

J. Clifford Clarkson
1597 Main St., Springfield 3
Telephone: 32533

MICHIGAN

Herbert L. Dudley
4256 Russell St., Detroit 7
Telephone: Terrace 2-1934

Chas. R. A. Smith
1003 Lawyer's Bldg.
139 Cadillac Sq., Detroit 26
Telephone: Cadillac 2176

Floyd H. Skinner
Michigan at Monroe Ave., Grand Rapids 2
Telephone: 8-9042 or 8-6795

NEW JERSEY

J. Mercer Burrell
23 Howard St., Newark 3
Telephone: MArket 3-4709

Logan W. McWilson
189-191 Halsey St., Newark 2
Telephone: MArket 3-1779

NEW YORK

William T. Garvin
217 West 125th St., New York 27
Telephone: ACademy 2-9260

Aminta C. N. Burnet
335 Edgecombe Ave., Suite 4-F, New York 31
Telephone: WAdsworth 6-9207

and

84 Altona, St. Thomas
Charlotte Amalie,
V. I., U. S. A.

OHIO

Charles V. Carr
2270 East 55th St., Cleveland 3
Telephone: EXpress 3712-3713

William H. Brooks
120 Hamilton Ave., Columbus 3

Harry E. Davis
202 Engineers Bldg., Cleveland 14
Telephone: MAin 1320

Chester K. Gillespie
406 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland 14
Telephone: CHerry 1835

Artee Fleming
22 W. Market St., Akron 8
Telephone: HEmlock 6946

PENNSYLVANIA

Herbert R. Cain, Jr.
908 Walnut St., Philadelphia 7
Telephone: Walnut 2-1042

Theodore Spaulding
154 N. 15th St., Philadelphia 2
Telephone: LOcust 1317

TEXAS

F. S. K. Whittaker
711 Prairie Ave., Houston 2
Office: F4896; Home: F0853

VIRGINIA

Timothy W. Fisher
Crown Bank Bldg.
Newport News
Telephone: 5-1974

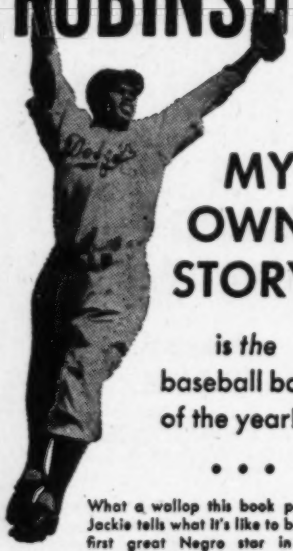
L. Marian Poe
548—25th St., Newport News
Telephone: 2-1391

Reuben E. Lawson
403 Gainsboro Rd., N. W., Roanoke
Telephone: 9751

Willmer F. Dillard
330 Gilmer Ave., N. W.
Roanoke 17
Telephone: 2-2608

R. H. Cooley, Jr.
133 Harrison St., Petersburg
Telephone 653

JACKIE ROBINSON



MY OWN STORY

is the baseball book of the year!

• • •

What a wallop this book packs! Jackie tells what it's like to be the first great Negro star in Big League Baseball and how he got there. Read all about his great career—football here at U.C.L.A., his rookie days with Montreal, then his big chance with the Dodgers and how it felt to star in the World Series. Packed with 48 full-page pictures of Jackie: as a youngster, at college, in the Army, in action on the field.

ONLY $1.

Clothbound de luxe edition $2.

THE CRISIS BOOK SHOP
20 West 40th St., New York 18, N. Y.

Rush me JACKIE ROBINSON—My Own Story

☐ Paper-cover edition—$1

☐ De Luxe, clothbound Library Edition—$2

Name .....

Address .....

City..... Zone..... State.....

☐ Payment enclosed ☐ Send C. O. D.

SUBSCRIBE TO

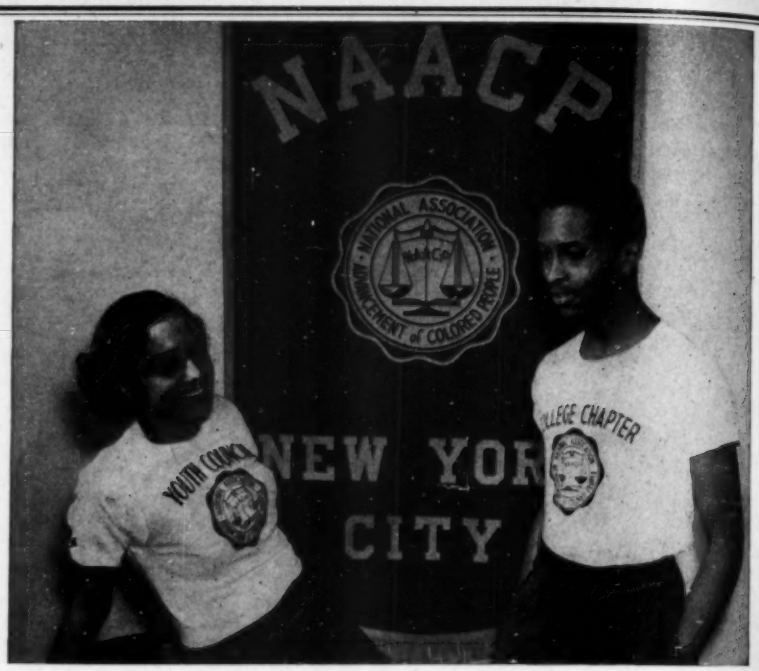
THE CRISIS

OFFICIAL ORGAN, NAACP

$1.50 a year

•

20 West 40th St., New York 18



NAACP T-SHIRTS ARE TERRIFIC! Sizes for men and women. Every youth member should own one. Place your order at once. Be sure to specify size. Price: $1.25 each.

YOUTH DIVISION, NAACP

20 WEST 40th STREET NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Limited Shipment

Genuine African Wood Carvings

We have a limited number of hand-carved ebony knives, heads, and kneeling figures from Africa

Knives: 10 to 11 inches long; Figures: 3 to 8 inches high

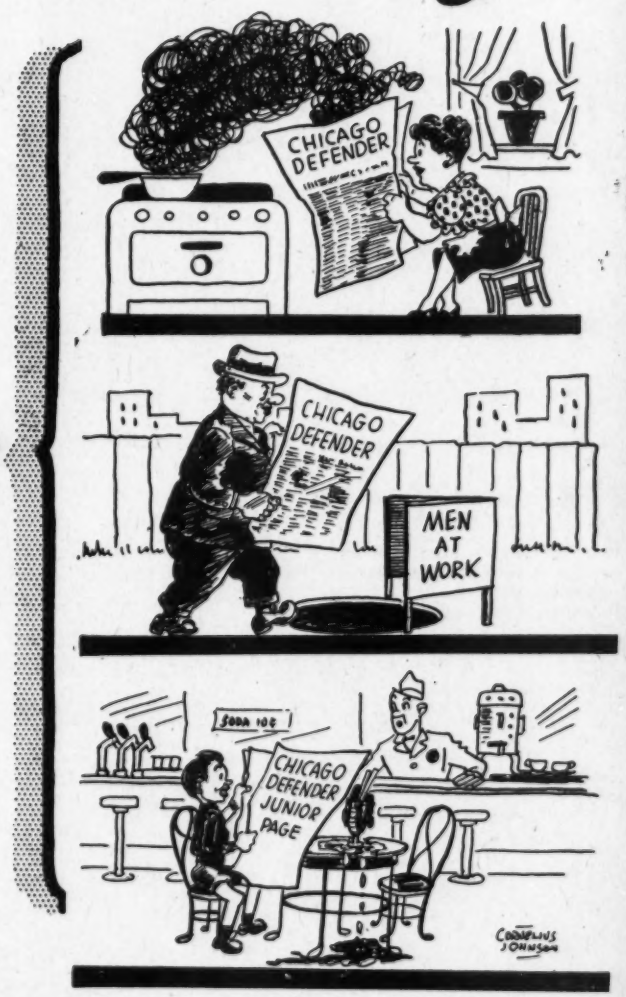
PRICES: Knives $2—Figures: 3-inch $3; 4½-inch $4; 6-inch $5; 8-inch $7

DON'T DELAY — SUPPLY LIMITED

THE CRISIS • 20 West 40th Street • New York 18, N. Y.

More News!

MEANS MORE Defender READERS



Get Your Copy Today!

Chicago Defender

World's Greatest Weekly

"A Stately Entrance with a Friendly Welcome"

SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA, Inc.

extends to Policyholders, Home and District Office personnel its sincere appreciation for the largest new business production — both Industrial and Ordinary insurance — during National Negro Insurance Week, that it has ever received for a similar period during its 55 years of operation.

SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY OF VA., Inc.

HOME OFFICE: THIRD & CLAY STREETS, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

LIFE, HEALTH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE AT REASONABLE COST

Operating in Virginia and District of Columbia